

C.I. H.C. 400000
County Borough of Walsall

1932



1932

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1932

JAMES A. M. CLARK

M.D. CH.B., D.P.H.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

From November, 1931, to November, 1932.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. P. DRABBLE.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor R. B. SUTTON.

Alderman H. Huckler, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. G. CRESSWELL, J.P.
Councillor H. G. J. FLETCHER.
Councillor G. R. HAMSON.

Councillor Mrs. N. McSHANE.
Councillor E. B. STAMMERS.
Councillor J. WHISTON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. CRESSWELL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor E. P. DRABBLE.

Councillor S. F. BURNS.
Councillor Mrs. M. B. DEWSBURY, J.P.
Councillor T. E. HADEN.
Councillor D. JONES.
Councillor W. MILLERCHIP, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. N. McSHANE.
Councillor A. J. STANLEY.
*Mrs. G. CRABTREE.
*Miss J. M. ELLIOT.
*Mrs. E. E. HORTON.

HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. P. DRABBLE.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor R. B. SUTTON.

Councillor H. G. J. FLETCHER.
Councillor Mrs. N. McSHANE.
Councillor J. WHISTON.

*Miss E. HOLLOWAY.
*Mr. W. C. WARD.
*Mr. H. B. WEBSTER.
*Mr. G. OVERTON.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. LECKIE, J.P., M.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor E. B. STAMMERS.

Councillor A. BROCKHURST, J.P.
Councillor H. G. J. FLETCHER.
Councillor T. E. HADEN.
Councillor R. B. SUTTON.
Councillor J. WHISTON.
Councillor W. MILLERCHIP, J.P.
Councillor C. S. MOORE.

*Mrs. W. H. KEAY.
*Miss M. V. STAFFORD.
*Mr. H. Bullock.
*Mr. H. SKEELS.
*Mr. H. A. TUCKER.
*Rev. Dean YEO.

* Co-opted Members.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

J. W. HUNTER, M.D., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

M. R. HANNA, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

E. A. JOHNSTON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Inspector :

LENA ADAM, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

School Dentist :

D. A. PARSONS, L.D.S.

Venereal Diseases Medical Officer :

§ A. M. STUART, F.R.C.S. (Ed'n.)

Public Analyst :

§ F. E. THOMPSON, F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

*†ARTHUR THOMAS HUBBLE.

Assistant Inspectors :

*†ERNEST F. B. A. MINER (Chief) Meat Inspector.

*†CHARLES A. STANSBURY (Housing Inspector).

*†JOHN SAVILLE (Bloxwich and Leamore Wards).

*WILLIAM J. WOODWARD (Bridge and Caldmore Wards).

*†IDWAL W. RICHARDS (Birchills and Pleck Wards).

*†JONATHAN HOLDSWORTH (Hatherton and Paddock Wards).

Superintendent Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives :

‡*Mrs. A. SAUNDERS, H.V.

Health Visitors :

**†Miss E. BETTERIDGE

‡Miss E. G. JONES

**† " A. M. JONES

** " E. M. O'KELLY

**† " S. A. NOLAN

**Miss A. QUICK

‡ " A. E. ROGERS

" G. N. SADLER

‡Mrs. M. TAYLOR

**†Miss R. P. TAYLOR

‡ " E. WIDDOWSON

School Nurses :

Mrs. M. EVANS.

|

Miss F. SAUNDERS.

School Dental Nurse :

Miss B. L. BENNETT.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—continued.

Isolation Hospital:

MATRON:—Miss M. J. Bird, S.R.N.

Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital :

‡ MATRON:—Miss E. WILKINSON, S.R.N.

Pelsall Hall Sanatorium :

MATRON — Miss E. A. BRADSHAW, R.R.C., S.R.N.

Secretary Dispenser :

Miss G. COTTERELL.

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer:

P. SHOESMITH

Clerical Staff:

N. AULIFFE.

H. ARCHER (Resigned 3/9/32).

Miss A. M. TURNER.

G. LEEDER.

F. WEBB.

Miss M. COOPER.

Miss M. TAYLOR.

R. FRANKHAM.

§ The V.D Medical Officer and Public Analyst are part-time Officers.

* Certificate as Sanitary Inspector.

† Certificate as Meat Inspector.

‡ Certified Midwife.

** Health Visitor's Certificate.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the County Borough of Walsall for the year 1932.

The population, as revealed by the Census of 1931, was 103,059: the estimated population as at June 30th, 1932, being 104,700.

The 1932 death rate in the borough was again low, being 11.41 per 1,000, as against 11.32 in 1931 and 11.16 in 1930. This compares with 12.0 for England and Wales, and 11.8 for the Great Towns. The Birth Rate continues to fall, being 19.15 per 1,000 as against 19.54 in 1931, and an average of 19.86 during the past five years. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 15.3 and for the Great Towns 15.4.

The incidence of infectious disease in the borough during the year was low, there being but 60 cases of Diphtheria notified and 135 of Scarlet Fever. These figures must be considered as very satisfactory, particularly the low incidence of Diphtheria, in part at least, due to the efforts which have been directed in past years to the prevention of this very serious disease.

During the fourth quarter of the year we suffered from a widespread and virulent epidemic of Mumps, which, although not a fatal disease, caused considerable interference in the routine work of the majority of the schools in the borough.

The Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) again shows a decrease, being 0.95 as against 1.03 in 1931, whilst the death rate from the Respiratory form of the disease has fallen from 0.93 in 1931 to 0.76 in 1932.

Pneumonia accounted for 77 deaths, as against 88 in 1931, whilst Bronchitis accounted for 61 deaths as against 88 in the previous year. The death rate from Cancer and other forms of Malignant disease shows a marked increase, 160 deaths being recorded as against 120 in 1931, an increase in the death rate from 1.15 to 1.53 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality is also satisfactory being 72.82 per 1,000 births, a decrease on the previous year when the rate was 73.75. This compares with an infantile mortality rate of 65 for England and Wales as a whole and 69 for all the Great Towns.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in dealing with slum property. It is true that no further areas have been represented as Slum Clearance areas, more attention having been given to worn out houses in courts and alleys. There are, at times, decided advantages in representing small blocks of worn out slum property as "individual unfit houses," rather than as "Slum Clearance areas:" the procedure is simpler, progress is much more rapid, and the results are the same, the rate of demolition of the property being governed by the rate at which fresh accommodation is provided under the Housing Act 1930 for rehousing the displaced tenants.

To the members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, I would offer my sincere thanks for their courtesy and encouragement. I am likewise indebted to the members of my staff for their loyal co-operation and help: without exception they have worked well and I thank them.

I am,

Yours obediently,

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

May. 1933.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres		8,782
Population (At Census 1931)		103,059
Number of Inhabited Houses ..	}	At 23,311
Number of Families .. .. .	|	1931 Census 24,953
Population 1932 (estimated)		104,700
Number of New Houses erected in 1932		862
Number of Inhabited Houses 1932		24,561
Number of Persons per House		4.26
Rateable Value		£440,015
Sum represented by a Penny Rate		£1,670
Population per acre		11.92

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Number of Births	{	Legitimate	M.	988		F.	968		Total	1,956
	}	Illegitimate	M.	24		F.	25		Total	49
Birth Rate per 1,000 population										19.15
Number of Deaths (M. 615 F. 580)									Total	1,195
Death Rate per 1,000 population										11.41
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth—										
From Puerperal Sepsis										6
From other puerperal causes										3
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 (live and still) births										4.31
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age										146
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births										72.82
Infant Mortality (legitimate infants) per 1,000 births										71.06
Do. (illegitimate infants) do.										142.86
Death Rates per 1,000 population, from—										
Respiratory Tuberculosis										0.76
All forms of tuberculosis										0.95
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)										1.41
Cancer										1.53
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup)										0.36

Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	6.98
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years	14
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	8
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	25

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—136 Inquests were held in the Borough during the year (90 males and 46 females)—2 stillborn, 8 under the age of one year, 14 between the ages of 1 and 16 years, and 112 from 16 years and above.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS ordered by Coroner 68

SUMMARY OF INQUESTS.	M.	F.
Death by Murder	—	—
" Suicide	13	2
" Manslaughter and Infanticide	—	—
" Want, Exposure, etc.	—	—
" Excessive Drinking	1	—
" Want of attention at Birth	1	2
" Accident or Misadventure	25	17
" from Natural Causes	48	24
Stillborn	1	1
Open Verdicts	—	—
Inquests adjourned	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	90	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Inquests on children suffocated whilst in bed (Accidental)	—	—
Inquests on bodies of newly-born children	2	3

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the Borough during the year was 2,036, of which 1,030 were males and 1,006 were females. These are the crude figures, and allowance has to be made for births to non-residents occurring in Walsall, and for births to residents whilst the latter were temporarily staying in some other town.

The correct figures are : Males 1,012, Females 993; giving a new total of 2,005 equivalent to a Birth Rate of 19.54 per 1,000. Of this number 49 were illegitimate births, as compared with 60 during 1931.

The average Birth Rate for the last five years is 19.86.

The following stillbirths, corrected figures, are allocated to the Borough :

Males	..	..	..	33
Females	..	..	..	49
				—
Total	..	..		82
				—

Of this number, 5 males were illegitimate.

The rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) is 37.4.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered during the year was 1,260, giving a rate per thousand of the population of 12.03 (an increase on the previous year, when we had 1,230 deaths, with a rate of 11.82). If we exclude the number of persons (119) dying in the Borough belonging to other districts, and include (54), those belonging to the Borough dying beyond the Borough we have a correct number of 1,195, giving a death rate of 11.41. The average death rate for the past five years is 12.22.

Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages, of residents belonging to the Borough :—

At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
1195	146	36	30	26	46	128	296	239	248

VACCINATIONS.

The total number of successful Vaccinations carried out during 1932 was 361. Number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection made during the same period was 1,546.

EXTRACT FROM CENSUS RETURNS 1931.

According to the Census Returns 1931 there was an increase of occupied dwellings of 3,967 or 20.5% since the Census of 1921, whilst, during the same period there was an increase in the number of private families of 4,225 or 20.4%. The average number of persons per family had declined from 4.62 to 4.05 in 1931.

The population at the 1931 census was 103,059 as against 97,567 in 1921. The area of the borough is 8,782 acres, the density of the population being 11.7 persons per acre. Birchills Ward, which shows a reduction of 1,496 persons still remains the most crowded ward of the borough, there being 46.6 persons per acre. Bridge Ward comes next with a decreased population of 622, and a density of 39.9 persons per acre. Bloxwich Ward which shows a decrease in population of 169 persons is the least crowded ward, there being 5.7 persons per acre.

The change in the age constitution of the population noted at the 1921 census continues, the proportion of young people steadily grows less, whilst the proportion of persons over the age of 45 continues to rise.

In 1911, 12.1% of the entire population of the borough was of children under the age of 5 years, this percentage had fallen in 1921 to 10.4, and still further to 8.9 in 1931, representing a reduction of nearly 30% in children of pre-school age in a period of twenty years. Young persons under the age of 15 years constituted 18.4% of the population in 1931, whereas in 1911 young persons under the age of 15 formed 34% or just over one-third of our entire population.

The proportion of persons over the age of 45 in 1911 was only 18.6% whereas in 1931 this proportion had increased to 25.7%.

Table I.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH, DURING THE YEAR 1932.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.											WARDS. Net Deaths at all Ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.				
												BLOXWICH.	LEAMORE.	HARDEN.	BIRCHILLS.	HATHERTON.	PADDOCK.	BRIDGE.	PLECK.		CALDMORE.	PALFREY.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	75 and upwards.													
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Measles	8	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	25	12	7	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Diphtheria	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza	31	..	1	..	2	1	5	8	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	80	..	..	..	1	19	30	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	19	4	4	3	6	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

Table II.

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH,
1932.**

As furnished by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	As furnished by the Registrar-General.									
			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	
ALL CAUSES	M. F.	615 580	79 67	20 16	14 16	14 12	19 27	62 66	173 123	118 121	116 132	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M. F.	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
2. Measles	M. F.	3 5	1 2	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
3. Scarlet Fever	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
4. Whooping Cough	M. F.	13 12	3 4	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
5. Diphtheria	M. F.	1 2	1 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
6. Influenza	M. F.	16 15	— —	— —	2 —	1 —	— —	2 3	4 4	1 3	7 3	
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M. F.	40 40	— —	— —	— —	6 13	— —	17 13	17 10	— 3	— —	
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M. F.	10 9	3 1	1 2	3 3	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	
11. Syphilis	M. F.	3 6	1 1	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	2 1	— —	— —	
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M. F.	74 86	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 15	37 35	20 22	13 12	
14. Diabetes	M. F.	3 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	

Table III.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.										Total Deaths											
	At All Ages.	At Ages — Years.										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10										
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.												45 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Diphtheria	60	1	1	2	3	5	19	10	5	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Erysipelas	22	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Scarlet Fever	135	—	4	4	6	12	59	22	8	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table IV.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.—WHOLE DISTRICT.
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1932

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 & un. 3 months	3 & un. 6 months	6 & un. 9 months	9 & un. 12 months	Total deaths under one year.	BLOXWICH.	LEAMORE.	HARDEN	BIRCHILLS.	HATHERTON	PADDOCK.	BRIDGE.	PLECK.	CALDMORE.	PALFREY.	
	Measles	2	2	1	1
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	2	12	1	..	1	3	1	1	3	2	..	..	1
Other Common Infectious Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	..	1	..	1	2	4	3	3	..	12	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	1	..	..	1
Premature Birth ..	27	4	2	4	37	3	1	..	..	41	9	4	5	3	2	4	5	3	3	..	3
Congenital Defects, Atelectasis, Malformations	6	..	1	..	7	1	1	..	..	9	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1
Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Icterus..	5	2	..	1	8	5	4	2	..	19	5	..	3	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	1
Percentage of Developmental and Wasting Diseases ..	79.2	77.7	75.0	75.0	78.3	80.0	52.4	47.6	26.7	65.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Convulsions	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	..	1	..	2	3	3	9	7	9	31	6	1	4	5	1	2	3	4	2	..	3
Other Causes	7	1	1	..	9	1	..	2	..	12	3	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	2
TOTALS	48	9	4	8	69	20	21	21	15	146	26	7	15	18	14	10	20	16	7	..	13

Nett Births in the Year — Legitimate, 1,956; Illegitimate, 49.

Nett Deaths in the Year of Legitimate Infants, 139; Illegitimate Infants, 7

Table VI.
BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
during the Year 1932.

As furnished by the Registrar-General.

TABLE SHOWING DEATH-RATES, ETC., IN WALSALL, as compared with England and Wales, 118 Great Towns, (including London) 126 Smaller Towns (The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1931.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M., no inquest	Uncertified Cause of Death.			
ENGLAND AND WALES	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9			
118 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5			
126 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0			
London	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0			
WALSALL	19.1	0.78	11.41	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.24	0.03	0.30	0.49	6.98	72	88.62	11.38	0.00	0.00			

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1932 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Uncorrected Number	NETT.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At All Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1922	99,890	2539	2530	25.32	1291	12.92	66	63	241	94.91	1288	12.89
1923	100,400	2335	2342	23.32	1175	11.70	45	43	220	93.93	1173	11.68
1924	101,500	2375	2356	23.31	1220	12.01	70	59	184	78.09	1209	11.91
1925	102,300	2248	2257	22.06	1377	14.43	63	76	260	115.19	1390	13.58
1926	102,100	2149	2154	21.09	1155	11.31	92	71	180	83.56	1176	11.51
1927	102,000	2144	2125	20.83	1277	12.51	81	104	205	96.47	1300	12.74
1928	100,200	2048	2031	20.27	1210	12.08	98	100	187	92.07	1212	12.10
1929	100,100	2008	1979	19.77	1516	15.14	78	76	198	100.05	1514	15.12
1930	100,100	2115	2058	20.56	1176	11.75	110	51	142	69.00	1117	11.16
1931	104,300	2071	2034	19.54	1230	11.82	121	69	159	73.75	1178	11.32
1932	104,700	2036	2005	19.15	1260	12.03	119	54	146	72.82	1195	11.41

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) .. 8,780

Total Population at all ages .. 103,059

At Census of 1931.

HOSPITALS, CLINICS, NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, Etc.

Hospitals.

1. Walsall General Hospital—A voluntary Institution (100 beds).
2. Manor Hospital—Public Assistance Committee (26½ beds).
3. Walsall Isolation Hospital—Health Committee (34 beds).
4. Sneyd Lane Isolation Hospital (Smallpox)—Health Committee (12 beds).
5. Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital—Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (10 beds).
6. Pelsall Hall Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)—Health Committee (43 beds).

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Cripples Hospital, Birmingham, for the hospital treatment of our cases of Surgical Tuberculosis, nine beds being reserved at The Woodlands, additional beds being provided as required.

MATERNITY.—Certain cases of Puerperal Fever and also certain of those cases necessitating surgical interference at confinement are received at the Walsall General Hospital by arrangement with the Council, who bear the cost of their treatment. Cases are also admitted to the Walsall Isolation Hospital.

CHILDREN.—Nil.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT.—None except that which comes under the Poor Law Institution.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For infectious disease cases two motor ambulances have been provided. One is kept at the Epidemic Hospital, Hospital Street, and the other at the Isolation Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases two motor ambulances are kept at the Fire Station.

School Clinics.

Three School Clinics are provided—at Bradford Street, Littleton Street, and at Field Road, Bloxwich.

BRADFORD STREET. Doctors' days—Monday and Wednesday morning; a nurse in attendance each morning, and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

LITTLETON STREET. Doctors' days—Tuesday and Friday morning; nurse in attendance each morning.

FIELD ROAD. Doctors' days—Friday afternoon; nurse in attendance Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

The Dental Clinic and the Eye Clinic are both held at Bradford Street.

Rheumatic Clinic.

LITTLETON STREET. Saturday, 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

Orthopædic Clinic.

MASSAGE CLINIC. Daily 9 a.m.—1 p.m.
2 p.m.—5 p.m.

DRESSINGS CLINIC. Friday, 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

Infant Welfare Centres.

ABLEWELL STREET. Monday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Friday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

FIELD ROAD. Tuesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Friday, 10-30—12-30 a.m.

IDA ROAD. Monday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

LITTLETON STREET. Wednesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Friday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

MILTON STREET. Tuesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

ABLEWELL STREET. Monday, 10 a.m.

IDA ROAD. Friday, 1st and 3rd in each month. 10 a.m.

MILTON STREET. Friday, 2nd & 4th in each month. 10 a.m.

FIELD ROAD. Wednesday, 10 a.m.

A Medical Officer attends all Infant Welfare Sessions and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, 4, St. Paul's Terrace.

Open each day 10 a.m.—1 p.m. ; 2-15—5-30 p.m.

Medical Clinics, Monday afternoon, Wednesday morning, Thursday evening (1st and 3rd Thursdays, 6-30—8 p.m.), Friday morning.

V.D. Clinic, Walsall General Hospital.

Open for Males, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7-30 to 9 p.m., Wednesday 4 p.m.

Open for Females, Thursday, 4-0—5-30 p.m.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Tuberculosis Dispensary . . . Tuesday, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.
Thursday, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General—Victoria Nursing Institution.

(b) Infectious Diseases—None.

MIDWIVES.—Thirty-six Midwives notified their intention to practise in the District during 1932. Five of these were employed by the Public Authority at the Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital. No Midwives were subsidised by the Council.

Laboratory Work.

During the year, 591 specimens were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and 1,301 swabs for the presence of B. Diphtheria were examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, St. Paul's Terrace.

All other Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are undertaken by the Birmingham University.

Chemical Work.

All chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst, and for particulars of the work done during the year reference should be made to his report at the end of this volume.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Under this Act all employees have to pass a medical examination before being taken on the permanent staff.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee for the Corporation.

During the year 20 persons were examined prior to their appointment, and were passed as satisfactory lives.

OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

52 employees were examined on behalf of the Tramways Committee as to their fitness to act as Tram or 'Bus Drivers.

All candidates for the Police Force are examined by the Medical Officer of Health, whose services were also requisitioned by the Police on many other occasions.

CARE OF THE BLIND.

There are 125 Blind Persons on the register of the Blind for the County Borough of Walsall. Of that number 8 are school children under the age of 16, 6 of whom are in special schools. 75 persons are unemployable: of the others 35 are employed in various occupations and 4 are under training.

Certain of the arrangements for looking after the interests of the Blind persons are carried out by the Blind Persons Welfare Committee, or on their behalf by the Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind, and the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

Twenty-three of our Walsall Blind are employed in the local Workshops. These Workshops are by no means satisfactory, and there is much room for improvement. The question of provision of new workshops on a new site is under consideration.

Home workers are dealt with by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind. During 1932 there were two Home Teachers, who looked after all blind persons in both the Walsall and Wednesbury areas.

UNEMPLOYABLE BLIND.

The Town Council augment the income of each of the 30 unemployable persons in the Borough who are of full age, to 16/- per week, and the Home Visitors have been instructed when distributing this grant to enquire if they are as reasonably comfortable as possible, and if conditions are unsatisfactory to report the same to the local Blind Society and the Blind Persons Welfare Committee. It is the aim of the Blind Persons Welfare Committee to prevent any further cases of unemployable blind finding it requisite to have out-door poor relief, as it is undesirable to add to their distress by the so-called stigma of pauperism.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Isolation Hospital, Goscote.

269 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital as against 328 during the previous year. The recognised accommodation is only 34 beds, but as we have had to accommodate as many as 43 cases at one time we have had to exercise considerable ingenuity in meeting the demands made upon us. It must be remembered that the 43 cases represent numerous types of infectious disease which have all to be segregated from each other. Three or four adult males suffering from Diphtheria may have to be nursed in a ward of eight beds, but the other beds in that ward cannot be occupied by adult males suffering from any other infectious disease. Similarly we may have 6 or 7 children suffering from, e.g., Scarlet Fever, in a ward of 14 beds, and an equal number of children suffering from Diphtheria for whom other accommodation must be found.

Although the maximum number of patients accommodated on any one day was 43, it is not a question simply of finding accommodation for the additional 9 patients, it is the problem of keeping all the various types of infectious diseases apart.

116 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted during the year and 84 of Diphtheria. These are the two principal diseases which we have to treat and it is most essential that so soon as circumstances permit, an additional block should be provided so that these two diseases can be adequately treated.

Other cases admitted included 11 cases of Measles with complications, 11 of Whooping Cough with complications, 8 of Para-typhoid Fever, 5 of Pneumonia, 5 of Pemphigus, 3 of Erysipelas, 3 of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 2 of Dysentery, 1 of Puerperal Sepsis, 1 of Puerperal Pyrexia, 1 of Malignant Endocarditis and 14 of other diseases.

A block of 22 beds for the treatment of Tuberculosis is now in course of erection, the sanction of the Ministry having been obtained during the year. It is hoped that this block will be ready for use in October.

A table dealing with the cases treated at the Isolation Hospital will be found at the end of this section of the report.

Smallpox.—No cases were notified.

Diphtheria.—60 cases were notified throughout the year, compared with 122 in 1931. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the town.

There were 3 deaths from the diseases as against 11 in 1931, a case mortality of 5.0% as against 9.02% in 1931.

59 cases and 3 contacts were admitted to the Walsall Isolation Hospital.

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria was continued as in former years. 975 children, including 55 treated at the Welfare Centres, received a full course of treatment during the year. In addition, 757 children who had been treated in previous years were Schick-tested, 187 reacting to the test, and of these 176 received a further course. In the remaining 570 immunity to the disease had been established.

8,301 children and adults have been dealt with during the past five years, and 5,875 have been immunised against the disease.

Further details of our efforts to protect the children of Walsall against Diphtheria will be found in my report as School Medical Officer to the Education Committee. Whilst the response to our campaign is still fairly satisfactory, it is unfortunate that more parents do not take advantage of their opportunities in this direction. If they realised how serious a disease Diphtheria may be, I do not think they would hesitate.

Scarlet Fever.—During 1932, 135 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 144 in 1931 and 107 in 1930.

One hundred cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital at Goscote.

The disease has remained of the mild type which has characterised it of recent years, there being no deaths, and one in 1931.

The average yearly incidence of the disease during the past five years has been 1.19 per 1,000.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was notified.

Mumps.—295 cases of Mumps were notified from the Schools during the year, 281 in the fourth quarter of the year.

Influenza and Pneumonia.—During the year 123 cases of Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal or Primary in type were notified, as against 152 in 1931 and 160 in 1930. There were 77 deaths due to this cause as against 115 in 1931, 89 in 1930, and 151 in 1929, a death rate of 0.73 per 1,000 as against 1.10 in 1931, 0.89 in 1930, and 1.50 in 1929.

There were 31 deaths from Influenza. Of the deaths from Pneumonia 41 were in children under the age of 5 years and 25 in persons over the age of 45 years.

Enteric Fever.—Five cases were notified, all being treated at the Isolation Hospital.

Measles.—32 cases of Measles were notified during the first quarter from the schools, 74 in the second quarter, 31 in the third quarter, and 49 in the fourth quarter, a total of 186 cases.

There were 8 deaths from Measles during the year, all in children under the age of 5 years.

Whooping Cough.—182 cases of Whooping Cough were notified from the schools during the year, against 84 cases notified in 1931.

There were 25 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, all being in children under the age of 5 years.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

VI.—Showing cases admitted, deaths, case fatality rate, duration of stay, and percentage of cases isolated.

Diseases	No. of cases notified	No. of cases admitted			Deaths			Mortality rate per 1,000 cases admitted	Total No. of patient days	Average duration of stay (weeks) of patients discharged or died	Percentage of notified cases isolated
		Walsall	Other Districts	Total	Walsall	Other Districts	Total				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	60	59	25	84	2	—	33.1	4256	6.7	98%	
+Contacts	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	85	3.0	—	
Scarlet Fever	135	100	16	116	—	1	10.0	3846	4.7	74%	
Measles	—	6	5	11	1	—	166.6	253	3.3	—	
Erysipelas	22	3	—	3	—	—	—	54	2.6	14%	
Enteric Fever	5	5	3	8	—	—	—	357	6.4	100%	
Other Diseases	—	38	5	43	8	3	289.5	1210	4.1	—	
Total	—	214	55	269	11	4	70.1	10,061	5.1	—	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929

The Manor Hospital, for physical reasons, has not yet been appropriated under the Public Health Acts, and so remains under the administrative control of the Public Assistance Committee.

The following is the report upon the work of the Hospital for the year 1932 submitted by Dr. Clayton, Resident Medical Officer:—

The work of the Hospital has continued to increase in all departments, and the following table shews the rate:—

1928	Admissions	..	980
1929	"	..	1,514
1930	"	..	2,185
1931	"	..	2,402
1932	"	..	2,723

In spite of this increase, the average number of beds occupied remains materially the same, viz.: 243. It is noteworthy that this average is the result of very wide fluctuations in the number of actual beds occupied: the highest being 273 on 2nd December, and the lowest 214 on 2nd October.

Great difficulty is experienced in classifying patients suitably, owing to the limitations of the building, and this has been more especially so this year on account of the frequency with which the accommodation has been over-taxed.

Accommodation for mental patients, and better accommodation for babies, are urgently needed.

Further progress has been made in the establishment of a complete X-Ray Department, and the appointment of a Consultant Radiologist. In this department, 150 films are being taken, and 20 screen examinations made each month.

The fact that 148 births took place in the Maternity Department of seven beds indicates that the department is often over-numbered. The space,

even for seven beds, is cramped and a great deal of emergency work which is potentially septic, has to be done. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue indefinitely. A weekly ante-natal session has been instituted, and its work co-ordinated with that of the ante-natal clinics in the town. Over 300 examinations have been made at this session.

The building of the new mortuary has been indefinitely postponed. The erection of a small viewing Room adjacent to the present Mortuary would be most desirable.

Statistics for Year ended 31st December, 1932.

Total Admissions	2,723
Patients in Hospital 1st January, 1931	240
	<hr/>
In-Patients treated	2,963
	<hr/>

ACCOMMODATION.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Medical Beds ..	31	28	—	59
Surgical Beds ..	31	31	—	62
Children's Beds (Unclassified) ..	—	—	40	40
Maternity Beds ..	—	7	—	7
Chronic Beds ..	62	31	—	93
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	124	97	40	261
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Average Beds occupied ..	243
Highest No. occupied ..	273 on 2nd December, 1932
Lowest No. occupied ..	214 on 2nd October, 1932

DURATION OF STAY.

(a) Four weeks or less	1,920
(b) Exceeding four weeks but under thirteen weeks ..	508
(c) Exceeding thirteen weeks	259

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Abdominal.			Gynaecological—continued.		
		Deaths			Deaths
Appendicitis (Acute)	83	6	Dilatation and		
Appendicitis ..	30	—	Curretage ..	8	—
Gastro-enterostomy	7	—	Suspension of		
Gastrectomy ..	1	—	Uterus	4	—
Perf. Gastric Ulcer	11	1	For incomplete		
Reduction of			abortion ..	11	1
Intussusception ..	2	—	Urethral Caruncle	2	—
Colostomy ..	3	1	Amputation of Cervix	6	—
Cholecystectomy ..	5	—	Colporrhaphy ..	9	—
Hernia	44	3	Ovarian Cyst ..	4	—
Resection of Bowel	5	3	Salpingectomy ..	4	—
Other abdominals ..	18	8	Bartholins' Gland ..	2	—
Genito-Urinary.			Bones and Joints.		
Nephrotomy ..	4	—	Osteotomy ..	7	2
Nephrectomy ..	5	—	Hallux Valgus ..	1	—
Cystoscopy ..	13	—	Loose Cartilage ..	5	—
Stone in Bladder ..	1	—	Fractures	35	—
Dilatation of Stricture	2	—	Miscellaneous.		
Prostatectomy ..	4	1	Glands of Neck ..	8	—
Varicocele	3	—	Thyroidectomy ..	5	1
Urethrotomy ..	3	1	Resection of Ribs	6	1
Suprapubic Cystotomy	8	—	Amputation of Breast	13	—
Hydrocele	4	—	Amputation of Leg	2	—
Hypospadias ..	3	—	Incision of Abscesses	65	1
Circumcision ..	9	—	Others	16	—
Excision of Testis ..	3	—	Ventriculography ..	1	—
Rectum.			Amputation of Digits	6	—
Hæmorrhoids ..	14	—	Skin Graft	3	—
Fistula	11	—	Ear, Nose & Throat.		
Excision of Rectum	1	—	Mastoid	12	2
Prolapse of Rectum	1	—	Nasal Polypi ..	2	—
Gynaecological.			Paracentesis ..	2	—
Hysterectomy ..	6	—	Dissection of Tonsils	36	—
Submucous Fibroid	2	—	Tonsils and Adenoids	135	—
Ruptured Ectopic ..	2	—			

SURGICAL OPERATIONS—continued.

Ear, Nose and Throat—<i>cont'd.</i>	Obstetric—<i>continued.</i>
Turbinectomy .. 4 —	Forceps Delivery .. 10 —
Others 15 —	Craniotomy .. 3 —
For Lateral Sinus	Internal Version .. 6 —
Thrombosis .. 2 —	Induction .. 4 —
Dental 259 —	Other Manipulations — —
Obstetric.	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Caesarean Section 1 —	1,023 30
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

Maternity Department.

Births	148
Still Births	17
Obstetric Operations ..	24
Abortions	33
Maternal Deaths	3
Deaths from Septic Abortion	1

Massage and Electrical Department.

Treatments given:—

Massage	3,227
Electrical	1,333
Radiant Heat	1,719
Ultra-Violet Light ..	1,271
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	7,550
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

X-Ray Department.

Average No. of Films taken each month ..	140
Average No. of Screen Examinations ..	20

Pathology and Bio-Chemistry.

Specimens sent to Birmingham University and Children's Hospital	590
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

DEATHS.

Total	378
Over 70	112

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VACCINATION DISTRICTS.

The Borough is divided into four districts for the purposes of Medical Relief and Vaccination, each District being in charge of a private medical practitioner appointed for this work.

Following upon the increase in the number of wards in the Borough various alterations in the Medical Relief and Vaccination Districts have been made, taking effect as from 1st January, 1932.

The following are the new Districts:—

No. 1 District	..	Dr. A. M. Stuart	..	Bloxwich, Leamore and Harden Wards.
No. 2 District	..	Dr. G. W. J. Baker	..	Birchills and Pleck Wards.
No. 3 District	..	Dr. J. F. O'Meara	..	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.
No. 4 District	..	Dr. R. U. Gillan	..	Bridge, Caldmore and Palfrey Wards (from 1/4/32).

VENEREAL DISEASE.

This work is undertaken at the Walsall General Hospital under an agreement with the Town Council, Dr. A .M. Stuart being the Medical Officer of this Department.

Evening Clinics for Males are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, and an Afternoon Clinic for Females on Thursdays weekly. Provision is made for cases to remain in the Hospital over-night, if necessary, after injections.

A Special Clinic on Wednesday afternoon is reserved for cases requiring injection.

Facilities are afforded for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa daily. A male and female nurse are engaged for this purpose.

Examinations of specimens for Gonococci are undertaken by Dr. Stuart. Other examinations are carried out at the Birmingham University.

Arrangements are in force whereby women and girls suffering from venereal diseases in the Borough can be received into the Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, for treatment.

These cases arise generally in connection with rescue work, cases at the Walsall General Hospital requiring a lengthy in-patient stay may also be transferred to Cleveland House.

The arrangement provides the requisite treatment and nursing, and it includes expectant mothers and lying-in cases.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the Clinic during the year 1932.

TABLE SHOWING THE WORK OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC DURING THE YEAR 1932.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register 1st Jan., 1932 ..	46	41	—	—	50	23	—	—	96	64
Number of Old Cases returned for treatment or observation of same infection ..	4	1	—	—	6	3	—	—	10	4
Number of New Cases dealt with for the first time ..	25	29	—	—	37	18	58	26	120	73
Number of New Cases transferred from other centres ..	4	5	—	—	19	2	—	—	23	7
Total cases dealt with ..	79	76	—	—	112	46	58	26	249	148
Total cases dealt with ..										
Attendances:—Medical examinations ..	1010	891	—	—	1680	212	442	190	3132	1293
Irrigation, Dressings ..	13	129	—	—	1132	346	—	—	1145	475
Total attendances ..	1023	1020	—	—	2812	558	442	190	4277	1768
Patients admitted to Hospital ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
“In-patient days” ..	—	8	—	—	40	21	—	—	40	29
Walsall persons treated at Centres in other towns ..	1	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	—	—
Number of New Cases attending during 1932—										
Walsall ..	45	—	—	—	61	—	61	—	—	—
Staffordshire ..	18	—	—	—	15	—	23	—	—	—
Total ..										
Number of New Cases attending during 1932—										
Walsall ..	45	—	—	—	61	—	61	—	—	—
Staffordshire ..	18	—	—	—	15	—	23	—	—	—
Total ..										
Pathological Work:—										
Specimens examined at Walsall Clinic ..	29	—	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	324
Specimens examined at Birmingham University ..	—	—	—	—	360	—	10	—	—	370

**LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS, &c., RELATING TO
PUBLIC HEALTH,
IN FORCE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.**

Local Acts.

- THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1890.
- THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1914.
- THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1925.
- THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1930.

Adoptive Acts.

- THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AMENDMENTS ACT, 1890, Part III.
- THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907, secs. 34, 35, 37, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51.
- THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Part II. [less Secs. 13, 17, 18, 19, 20], Part III. [less Sec. 39] Parts IV, V.).

Bye-Laws.

- SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.
- HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.
- COMMON LODGING HOUSES.
- NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The Public water supplies have not been extended during the year, the supplies have been sufficient and satisfactory. South Staffordshire Company's water has been laid on to three houses formerly dependent on wells. There are 48 houses in the Borough using water from wells or springs.

Sample No. 41 from the public water supply was reported on after analysis, viz.:—

Organisms per c.c. at 37° c.	..	0
Organisms per c.c. at 20° c.	..	2
Organisms indicative of	}	Absent from
Sewage contamination			100 c.c.

The water from four wells was examined, two were passable and two contaminated, the latter two wells were thoroughly cleaned and the brick linings made good. The water is somewhat improved.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Mr. John Taylor, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has supplied the following reports re Drainage and Sewerage, Rivers and Streams and Public Cleansing.

GOSCOTE JOINT SEWAGE WORKS.

The preparation of this Joint Sewage Works is being proceeded with by Messrs. Willcox and Raikes, M.Inst. C.E., Consulting Engineers of Birmingham, plans and estimates having been completed. This Joint Sewage Works is to deal with part of the area of the Walsall R.D.C. and approximately 600 acres in the area of the county borough.

The plans have been approved by each local Authority and the question of the apportionment of the expenditure (£42,000) is to form the subject of a Conference to be convened between the two Authorities in the near future.

When this question has been disposed of, the plans and estimates can be sent to the Ministry of Health for their approval.

COALPOOL AND HARDEN DRAINAGE.

In order to connect the areas in the borough to the before-mentioned Goscote Joint Sewage Disposal Works, certain sewers will be required in the borough. These sewers are estimated to cost, when completed, £13,900. Part of this work has been carried out during the present year with the assistance of a grant from the Unemployment Grants Committee, at a cost of £6,179. When the Joint Sewage Disposal Works is under construction an application will be made to the Ministry for sanction to the completion of the scheme.

PARKBROOK PUMPING STATION.

The erection of a new Pumping Station at Parkbrook has been carried out during the year. This Pumping Station will deal with the sewage from the Wolverhampton Road Site, Bentley Moor Housing Site and the land in that neighbourhood. The scheme has entailed the erection of two

sewage ejectors, leaving room for a third, and the laying of a new 9 inch cast iron rising main, discharging into the sewerage system of the borough draining to Bescot.

The cost of this work has been approximately £2,000.

BESCOT SEWAGE WORKS.

A scheme has been prepared for the extension of this Sewage Disposal Works by the provision of further bacteria beds and humus tanks.

This work, however, has been held in abeyance owing to the economy programme of the Corporation.

The Public Works Committee, however, have resolved to take in an area of 2 or 3 acres, now used as allotments, for the reception and drying out of sludge.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

OLD STORM-WATER DRAIN, BLOXWICH.

Considerable work has been carried out during the year on disconnecting foul water drains which were connected to this old storm-water sewer, and connecting such foul water drains to the sewers.

DEEPENING OF RIVER TAME.

A scheme has been prepared for the cleaning out and deepening of the River Tame, between Corporation Street and Broadway West, estimated to cost £1,000.

This scheme is at present under consideration by the Public Works Committee.

GENERALLY.

The following work has been carried out:—

The cutting off of foul water sewers where found to be connected to storm-water sewers.

The monthly analysis of all effluents where entering watercourses from the Sewage Works to see that the standards of purity for effluents are satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) There has been no spectacular improvement in the methods of collecting dry house refuse during the past year. Those described in my report for 1931, continue, and an endeavour has been made to lessen the period between the emptying of ashpits.

(b) With regard to the method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies, the refuse is now emptied straight into bins, and these are conveyed to the druggan. Both are water-tight, so that there is an entire absence of nuisance and smell.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse remains the same; especially appointed tip-men being engaged to keep the refuse tidy, to burn the paper and to keep the tips in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

(d) The refuse from earth closets and privies is, in the majority of cases, taken to Bentley tip, where we are at present filling a dis-used quarry. The druggan is emptied and the refuse covered at once with layers of ordinary dry house refuse. A certain amount of this refuse, however, is valued by allotment holders and farmers, and where we have an assurance that it is dealt forthwith in a suitable manner it is conveyed to their ground.

(e) & (f) The method of cleansing cesspools is very similar to that described in "b" with the exception that where it is possible for the druggan to get quite close to the cesspools, emptying is done by tipping straight into the druggan. The disposal of the contents is as described in "d"

TIPS FOR HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The Health Committee in May, 1932, visited tips situate at Sneyd Lane, Nursery Road, The Roughts, Well Lane, Bentley, James Bridge Old Fields, Ring Road Extension, and Arboretum Extension, and saw the methods of house refuse disposal.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are no closets of the privy or pail type in any populous or closely built centre, the number of closets approximates 22,114 water closets of modern type each fitted with a "fresh" water cistern, 2,450 water closets not having a flushing cistern, these at present are hand-flushed by bucket, 54 waste water closets, 74 pail closets, and 272 privies.

The work of providing flush tanks and water service to water closets not already fitted proceeds with speed, 1,650 closets having been completed during the year. The remaining 2,450 hand-flushed closets should be dealt with by the end of 1934. The privies and pail closets are in use at houses not having a drainage system to sewer, their conversion to water closet type will be effected when efficient sewers are provided.

ADDITIONAL WATER CLOSETS.

Ninety-six additional water closets have been provided, viz:—24 to furnish indoor accommodation, 10 augmented existing accommodation at houses where there was not one closet for each house, 28 were to make accommodation at factories or workshops sufficient, 30 water closets replaced demolished water closets, 2 water closets replaced demolished privies, and 2 water closets replaced demolished trough closets.

ASHPITS AND ASHBINS.

Substitution of ashbins for ashpits continues. 1,909 ashbins have been provided replacing 1,089 ashpits, while 354 new bins have replaced worn out bins, or unsuitable receptacles such as wooden boxes, buckets, baths, etc.

For the whole Borough there are approximately 22,355 ashbins, and 1,208 ashpits. The number of disused ashpits converted into receptacles in which the ashbins could be placed is 698.

In 588 instances the work was to the satisfaction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and one half of the reasonable cost was repaid to the owners, the average amount paid by the Health Committee was 6s. 5.2d. per conversion.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

1. The Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.	J. Saville	J. Holds- worth	I. W. Richards	W. J. Woodward	E. F. Miner	C. A. Stansbury	TOTALS
House Inspections	855	681	787	820	—	326	3,469
House Re-inspections	1,177	676	677	404	—	3,001	5,935
Re-inspections in Insanitary Areas	—	—	—	—	—	774	774
District Inspections	1,618	1,062	739	822	—	139	4,380
Houses let in Lodgings	—	61	—	228	—	23	312
Common Lodging Houses	—	1	—	11	—	—	12
Schools re Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences	2	—	—	7	—	2	11
Workshops (not including Bake- houses)	40	109	64	230	—	—	443
Factories	5	43	5	42	—	1	96
Homes of Outworkers	1	8	11	23	—	1	44
Theatres and Music Halls	3	—	4	19	—	—	26
Rat Destruction	54	104	149	102	—	1	410
Drain Tests	26	107	29	65	—	7	234
Complaints	177	300	517	417	—	74	1,485
Re-inspections of Work for Abate- ment of Nuisances, etc.	1,749	2,616	3,666	2,691	—	1,074	11,796
Smoke Observations	—	11	1	—	—	—	12
Canal Boats	35	—	—	—	—	—	35
Slaughterhouses	790	2	49	65	3,408	51	4,365
Pig Killing on Private Premises	24	—	—	—	64	1	89
Butchers' Shops	76	8	18	108	382	6	598
Markets	93	61	32	119	207	76	588
Dairies	141	148	41	132	—	5	467
Bakehouses	52	44	99	100	—	2	297
Fried Fish Shops and Fish Yards	108	20	35	92	—	3	258
Fruit Barrows	—	—	—	103	—	—	103
Ice-cream Manufacturers & Vendors	46	98	32	72	—	—	248
Foodshops	137	150	385	387	—	—	1,059
Sampies, Drinking Water	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Samples, under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for analysis	—	—	—	209	—	—	209
Samples, Milk for Bacteria Count	—	—	—	46	—	—	46
" Milk tested for Tubercle Bacilli	—	—	—	27	—	—	27
" Merchandise Marks Act	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
" Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
" Brucella abortus	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Infected Houses	165	136	225	208	—	9	743
Smallpox Contacts	12	—	1	9	—	—	22
Fumigations after notifiable disease	23	23	31	18	—	—	95
Sundry	11	—	18	9	—	2	40
TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS..	7,420	6,469	7,615	7,600	4,068	5,578	38,750

2. The Number of Notices Served during the Year.

	J. Saville	J. Holds- worth	I. W. Richards	W. J. Woodward	TOTALS
Informal	564	578	759	667	2568
Statutory	255	208	257	239	959

3. Result of Services of such Notices.

	J. Saville	J. Holds- worth	I. W. Richards	W. J. Woodward	TOTALS
Number of Nuisances abated	1526	1446	2351	1851	7174
*Notices not complied with	201	200	204	139	744

* The majority are informal notices.

DEFECTS OR NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ACTION THEREON.

Nine hundred and twenty-three houses were reported for repairs, 3,667 w.c.'s. or ashpits were found to be insufficient, 971 nuisances due to foul or defective drains, sinks, water closets, ashpits, etc., were recorded. 63% of these cases were satisfactorily dealt with on informal action by the Sanitary Inspectors, and in 37% Statutory notices were issued. In two cases only was it necessary to institute summary proceedings. No less than 7,314 houses have been improved in the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Twelve observations of industrial chimneys were made and in three cases a nuisance occurred, particulars in writing as to the extent of the nuisance and time of occurrence were sent to the proprietors, and in each case the nuisance did not recur when observations at a later date were taken.

Smoke nuisances will occur from time to time, particularly where a vertical boiler connecting to an iron chimney not more than 30 feet in height is installed; by using a mixed fuel of coke and coal and careful firing the smoke emitted is kept at a minimum. A great deal depends on the skill of the stoker.

In August, a nuisance recurred from the deposit of grit and dust from chimneys at a Works where mechanical stokers and pulverised fuel are used. On investigation the Company stated that tests of the grit arresting plant will be made periodically to see whether it is working efficiently. No complaint, that the nuisance has again been noticed, has been received since the end of August.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The following is a monthly record of rainfall and deposit as collected in the soot deposit gauge placed in the grounds of the Epidemic Hospital, Hospital Street, Walsall.

1932	Rainfall Inches	Solids Collected, Tons per Square Mile		
		Total Insoluble	Total Soluble	Total Solids
Jan. ..	1.9228	8.95	4.64	13.59
Feb. ..	.2409	10.28	4.44	14.72
March ..	1.2511	11.34	5.97	17.31
April ..	3.8114	23.84	13.29	37.13
May ..	5.2882	10.61	11.61	22.22
June ..	.7401	10.90	7.63	18.53
July ..	2.5948	16.21	7.99	24.20
August ..	1.7913	10.28	5.64	15.92
September	2.3074	8.30	3.98	12.28
October ..	3.8464	19.41	10.28	29.69
November	2.0511	7.63	6.67	14.30
December	.7173	7.22	6.03	13.25
Year ..	26.5628	144.97	88.17	233.14

Average monthly rainfall 2.2135 inches
 Average monthly deposit per square mile .. 19.4283 tons

SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS
SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Cow Sheds	}								
Dairies		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Milk Shops									
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Fish-friers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Fishmongers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Ice-cream Makers and Vendors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Greengrocers' and Fruiterers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Hotels, Restaurants etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Small General Shops selling foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259
Out-Workers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
									1,940
								Total	1,940

706 Shopkeepers sell Sterilized Milk.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

Twenty-one houses-let-in-lodgings are in regular use, and provide homes for working people who owing to poverty, or personal inclination for this type of dwelling, continue to occupy one or more rooms in houses of this type. The smallest of the 21 houses accommodates 2 families, while the largest provides rooms for 15 separate families. Under the Housing Act, 1930, two houses, Nos. 23 Peal Street and No. 22 High Street, have been closed and demolished, and for No. 56, Upper Rushall Street, Walsall, a Demolition Order was made on 21st December, 1932, and at the end of the year the house was still in occupation. At five of the houses, improvements and repairs to bring the premises to a standard approaching the requirements of the bye-laws have been made during the year. The bye-laws are not fully

complied with in 14 houses, the principal contraventions being insufficient water supply, washing accommodation, provision for storage and cooking of food. Each house is under notice and in the majority of cases the owner or agent is taking steps for improving the conditions.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 9 Common Lodging Houses; the enforcement of bye-laws is discharged by the Police. One house, No. 24-25, Peal Street, Walsall, has been closed and demolished under the Housing Act, 1930.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.

Four persons, who were occupying vans as dwellings on land situate in the Borough at the passing of the Walsall Corporation Act, 1930, (1st August, 1930), having disregarded notices requiring their removal, were summoned. The Justices allowed each defendant a certain period in which to cease the use of the land, and three of the van dwellers removed. The fourth defendant persisted in using the land for his van and was fined £1. This van dweller took his van from the district on 18th November, 1932.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, acting on the instructions of the Health Committee gave written notice of the requirements of Section 106 of the Act, to 29 persons occupying vans as dwellings placed or kept on land without the previous consent of the Corporation, and in the main the visits of the District Sanitary Inspectors and the written warnings resulted in the offenders leaving the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 108 fish-fryers, two rag and bone dealers, and one Hide and Skin Depot. These premises are regularly visited, no summary proceedings have been called for during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Health Committee on 6th May, 1932, visited the 27 slaughter-houses in use in the Borough, and on the 23rd May renewed the licences of 19 slaughter-houses, subject at one slaughter-house, "to the yard adjoining

the slaughter-houses and fasting pens being re-laid, preferably with concrete," and at a second slaughter-house "subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement dated the 6th of December, 1930."

Application for renewal of a licence for slaughter-house in James Street was refused.

The registered slaughter-house situate at rear of No. 79, Ablewell Street, Walsall, having been converted into a repair shop for motors, was removed from the register of slaughter-houses by resolution of the Health Committee, on 26th September, 1932, and written notice of this was given to the owner and occupier.

There were 25 slaughter-houses at the end of the year, as follows:—

	Jan., 1926.	Jan., 1932.	Dec., 1932.
Registered	14	7	6
Licensed	20	20	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	34	27	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

HUMANE SLAUGHTER.

Mr. J. Lord installed a stunning pen at the licensed slaughter-house, Shortacre Street, early in November, 1932, and obtained the latest pattern "Cash Captive Bolt pistol" for humane slaughter, and made it a condition that the pole-axe was no longer to be used and all cattle were to be stunned by humane methods. The wholesale butchers obtained pistols of similar type which are now in regular use, the slaughtermen are quite satisfied, and appreciate the ease with which stunning is effected.

For slaughter of pigs an electric apparatus, the Electrolethaler, is installed at the same slaughterhouse, and is used for stunning pigs prior to bleeding. This has proved very efficient, the pigs being expeditiously and quietly rendered unconscious by its use.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There is not to my knowledge any house in the Borough in which an underground room is in use as a sleeping apartment.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

No action has been taken under these Acts.

SCHOOLS

The Annual Report of the School Medical Officer as presented to the Education Committee contains all matters in relation to Schools.

HOUSING.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	7,849
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	13,784
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	3,469
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ..	9,404
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	63
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	1,477

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,452
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	109
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	19
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	130
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) by Owners	133
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	61
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	19

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
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- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil.
- (e) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—
- (a) by Owners 8
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners .. Nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close Nil.
- (f) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit Nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 14

HOUSES CLOSED AND DEMOLISHED.

HOUSING ACT, 1925.

SITUATION	DATE CLOSING ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
No. 263, Green Lane, Leamore	19th Sept., 1927	20th Sept., 1929	3rd Oct., 1932
No. 64, High St., Bloxwich	16th Sept., 1929	24th Oct., 1932	13th Dec., 1932
No. 66, do.	do.	28th Jan., 1931	do.
No. 68, do.	do.	20th May, 1932	do.
No. 70, do.	do.	do.	do.
No. 72, do.	do.	14th Nov., 1932	do.
No. 1, in 3 Court, Shortacre St.	21st Oct., 1929	12th Nov., 1931	11th April, 1932
No. 2, do.	do.	19th Jan., 1931	do.
No. 3, do.	do.	26th June, 1931	do.
No. 4, do.	do.	18th Jan., 1932	do.
No. 5, do.	do.	12th Jan., 1932	do.
No. 6, do.	do.	18th Jan., 1932	do.
No. 7, do.	do.	do.	do.
No. 24, 25, Peal St. (Common Lodging House)	do.	8th April, 1931	6th July, 1932
No. 67, Lower Rushall St.	23rd June, 1930	4th Oct., 1932	
No. 68, do.	do.	6th August, 1932	

The owners objected to the demolition of Nos. 67 and 68, Lower Rushall Street on the grounds that demolition would endanger adjoining houses. The Borough Surveyor was requested to report and the Health Committee after consideration of the report resolved "That the demolition orders in respect of the said dwelling-houses be not enforced for the time being, provided the owners carry out the suggestions contained in the Borough Surveyor's report."

The Borough Surveyor's suggestions were, viz.:—"For safety, the chimney at the rear be taken down to eaves level, and the tiling on the roof is made secure."

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

SITUATION	DATE DEMOLITION ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
No. 70, Old Butts	19th Jan., 1931	20th April, 1931	11th Mar., 1932.
No. 23, High St. (House-let-in-lodgings)	16th Mar., 1931	19th May, 1932	
No. 3, St Pauls Row	28th Sept., 1931	2nd Dec., 1932	
No. 5, do.	do.	13th April, 1932	
No. 6, do.	do.	10th June, 1932	
No. 7, do.	do.	23rd May, 1932	
No. 8, do.	do.	20th May, 1932	

SITUATION	DATE DEMOLITION ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
No. 10A, St. Pauls Row	28th Sept., 1931	5th May, 1932	
No. 12, do.	do.	do.	
No. 9, do.	do.	do.	
No. 11, do.	do.	do.	
Old Birchills Farm	15th June, 1931	31st March, 1932	4th May, 1932
No. 67, Mill Lane	do.	6th Sept., 1932	
No. 68, do.	do.	18th April, 1932	
No. 69, do.	do.	18th April, 1932	
No. 70, do.	do.	6th Sept., 1932	
No. 39, Leamore Lane	28th Sept., 1932	9th May, 1932	26th May, 1932
No. 23, Peal Street (House-let-in-lodgings)	do.	19th May, 1932	6th July, 1932
No. 22, High St., Walsall	do.	15th April, 1932	do.
No. 53, Pool St.	28th Sept., 1931	23rd May, 1932	
No. 55, do.	do.	13th April, 1932	
No. 1, rear 55, Pool St.	do.	22nd Dec., 1932	
No. 2, do. do.	do.	5th Aug., 1932	
No. 3, do. do.	do.	21st April, 1932	
No. 43, Bott Lane	18th April, 1932	19th May, 1932	
The Cottage, Municipal Golf Course	23rd Nov., 1931	14th July, 1932	
No. 6, Sandbank, Bloxwich	22nd Dec., 1931	5th May, 1932	8th Sept., 1932
No. 7, do.	do.	8th August, 1932	do.
No. 8, do.	do.	20th May, 1932	do.
No. 10, do.	do.	19th April, 1932	do.
*No. 16, Shaw Street		12th May, 1932	
No. 265, Green Lane, Leamore	18th April, 1932	4th August, 1932	3rd Oct., 1932
No. 64, Upper Green Lane	23rd May, 1932	do.	
No. 68, do.	23rd Nov., 1931	5th May, 1932	14th Nov., 1932
No. 70, do.	23rd May, 1932	14th Sept., 1932	do.
No. 23, Leamore Lane	18th July, 1932	24th Aug., 1932	30th Dec., 1932
No. 1, Portsea St.	do.	30th April, 1932	do.
No. 3, do.	do.	24th August, 1932	do.
No. 7, do.	do.	31st Aug., 1932	do.
House Back 7, Portsea St.	do.	do.	do.
No. 9, Portsea St.	do.	do.	do.
No. 1 in 1 Court, Goodall St.	20th June, 1932	6th Sept., 1932	
No. 3, do. do.	do.	24th Aug., 1932	
No. 4, do. do.	do.	29th Oct., 1932	
Allsops Cottages, Birmingham Rd., Great Barr (Occupier—Whitehall)	18th July, 1932	16th Dec., 1932	
House back Ten House Row, Birmingham Rd., Gt. Barr (Occupier—Smith)	do.	do.	
House Ten House Row Birmingham Rd., Gt. Barr (Occupier—Greenwood)	do.	do.	

*For No. 16, Shaw Street, the Health Committee accepted from the owners an undertaking (in writing) that "the house shall not be used for human habitation until you '(The Town Council)' on being satisfied that such house has been rendered fit for that purpose, cancel this undertaking."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of houses closed and demolished by orders during the year is:—

	Closed.	Demolished.
Under 1925 Act	10	14
Under 1930 Act	47	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	57	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of houses for which official representation was made ..		63
Number of demolition orders made		61
Number of persons displaced from "individual" unfit houses ..		251
Number of such persons re-housed in Council houses provided under the 1930 Act		151
Number of persons displaced under the James Street Clearance Order all of whom were re-housed in houses under the 1930 Act. ..		388
The total number of persons re-housed under the 1930 Act during the year is		539

HOUSES REPAIRED.

An undertaking by the owner of Nos. 1 and 2 at back No. 16, Elmore Green Road, Bloxwich, to repair under Section 19 (2) Housing Act, 1930, was cancelled on 21st November, 1932, the houses having been satisfactorily repaired.

Under the Housing Act, 1925, eight houses, and under the Housing Act, 1930, nineteen houses were repaired and made fit for human habitation following the issue of notices under those Acts.

APPEAL AGAINST A DEMOLITION ORDER.

In my report for 1931 an appeal against a demolition order for No. 66, Lower Rushall Street, Walsall, was mentioned. The owners executed certain works and the Minister of Health on 23rd December, 1932, "in pursuance of the powers to him by the statutes in that behalf" quashed the demolition order and closing order made in respect of the premises. The Minister made no order as to costs.

JAMES STREET CLEARANCE ORDER.

The sanction of the Minister of Health to this order was given on the 10th November, 1931, the provisions of houses for accommodating the tenants was well in hand and the first families were removed from the area on 15th February, 1932. At the end of the year, the occupants of 58 houses numbering 388 persons had been re-housed in Council Houses situate in Hospital Street, Walsall, and at the Field Road Estate, Bloxwich.

Some delay will be occasioned in re-housing the remaining tenants, a number of whom will be accommodated in houses to be built in the area when the site has been cleared.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED VOLUNTARILY.

Closed by order of the Justices, 1904:—Nos. 25, 26, 27, Pool Street.

For Street improvement:—Old Hall Farm—The Delves, and Rock Cottages—Follyhouse Lane.

Demolished under Section 86, Walsall Corporation Act, 1914;—No. 33B, Bank Street. No. 25, Upper Rushall Street.

For extension of adjoining building:—No. 94, Milton Street, and Nos. 124, 125, Stafford Street.

Other houses:—Nos. 50, 51, Stafford Street, No. 30, Lower Rushall Street, “Black Boy” Inn, New Street, and House rear 68, Wellington Street, all more or less in bad structural condition, and demolished by the owners without formal action.

HOUSE INSPECTION BY THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Health Committee on the 14th June, 1932, made inspections in Sandbank, Alfred Street, Portsea Street, Leamore Lane, Bloxwich Road, Goodall Street, and Orlando Street, and on October 17th, 1932, in Woodall Street, Church Street, Bloxwich, Upper Green Lane and West Bromwich Road, of houses which were in any respect unfit for human habitation, prior to the issue of notices under the Housing Act, 1930.

OVERCROWDING.

On 23rd May, 1932, the Health Committee considered a special report on over-crowding, 130 houses being under notice, some of the cases had been under notice prior to 1927, and it was decided in 17 cases to give the occupier a notice to abate the nuisance within 28 days. The report was presented to the Council on 13th June, 1932, after which each case was specially considered by the Housing (House Management) Sub-Committee. On 8th September, 1932, the Housing Committee reported that 141 cases had been investigated, in 49 of which Council houses were allotted, in 19 the nuisance had been abated, 13 cases would be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930 (unfit houses), 27 were deferred for further investigation, and 33 tenants were unable to pay the rent of a Council house or otherwise unsuitable.

Between September and the end of the year, 34 new cases of over-crowding were reported. 128 cases were satisfactorily dealt with and abated, leaving 109 cases unabated on 31st December, 1932.

NEW HOUSES.

Mr. John Taylor, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly furnished the following information as to the number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year 1932. viz.—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ..	862
(i) By the Local Authority	636
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other Bodies and Persons	226
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(i) By the Local Authority	636
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925 ..	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925 ..	549
(c) For other purposes (1930 Act)	87
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons	Nil

Mr. E. W. Croasdale, House Manager, states:—

“I have pleasure in submitting the following information showing the number of Council Houses completed and let in the Borough of Walsall under the various schemes, as at 31st December, 1932.”

		Parlour	Non- Parlour	Total.
Housing Assisted Scheme (Act 1919)	..	124	186	310
“ 1923/5 Acts	.. ..	509	3,581	4,090
“ 1930 Act	.. ..	—	87	87
				<hr/>
Total	.. ..	..	..	4,487
				<hr/>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Mr. A. E. Paley, Veterinary Inspector, reports after his bi-annual inspection of milking cows; and at the end of the year presented the following report, viz.:—

“The inspection of the Dairy Cattle I made in the Borough during May and June last, under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidated) Act 1915, was only reported to you weekly, and a final statement was not made owing to ill health; therefore I propose to include it in my report for the inspection made during this November.

The total number of dairy cattle in the first inspection was 297 and the last inspection 319. Out of all that number of cattle I failed to find a single cow with a defective udder, or one that was calculated to be giving Tuberculous milk; therefore I did not take a single sample of milk for testing purposes.

The greater part of the cows are young, in splendid condition, well groomed, well fed, and kept under good sanitary conditions. Only one cow (which was aged) was suspected of T.B. by me during my first inspection, this was afterwards slaughtered; and during my last inspection I thought it wise to test a cow in a low condition, which proved negative.

No district with the same number of dairy cows that are examined, could show animals in better health; and some of the dairies are in my opinion equal to most of those that are graded.

On referring to the report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1930, I find that one sample of milk which I submitted contained Tubercle Baccilli; and in the report for 1931 it is recorded that no Tubercle Baccilli was found in any sample of milk which was examined for T.B. This year's report has not yet come to hand, but I believe it will prove quite as good as last year's—negative.

I know it has been stated that a great percentage of slaughtered cattle have been found to contain Tuberculous Lesions, but I do not think for one moment there would be anything like the percentage quoted. Without

having power to test the whole of the cows it is impossible to give figures, for it is not likely that ten per cent. of our cattle will be slaughtered locally, and most of the animals that are slaughtered locally are purchased at Auctions from all parts of the country.

In my opinion all heifers that are reared for future dairy stock should be tested when twelve months old; and the sires in particular tested every six months. The latter would not only decrease the likelihood of getting disease in stock, but also improve the butchers' stock in general."

Each District Sanitary Inspector visits cowsheds and dairies in his district several times yearly for ascertaining if the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are being observed, all cowsheds are limewashed twice during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Forty-six samples of milk, viz.:—6 Grade "A (Tuberculin Tested)" 1 "Grade A Pasteurised," 19 "Grade A," 6 "Pasteurised," and 14 "Loose" milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. 34 were satisfactory, and 12 unsatisfactory.

Table showing results where the milk did not comply with the prescribed conditions:—

No. of Sample	Designation	No. of organisms per 1 c.c.	Presence or absence of B coli 1/100 c.c.
17	"Grade A"	3,072,000	Present
20	do.	635,400	do.
21	do.	408,000	do.
28	"Grade A (T.T.)"	34,230	do.
30	do.	25,260	do.
31	do.	101,200	do.
41	do.	119,500	do.
LOOSE MILKS.			
12	.. ..	29,300	Present
19	.. ..	944,000	do.
25	.. ..	102,300	do.
27	.. ..	181,000	do.
47	.. ..	27,700	do.

The purveyor and producer were written to in relation to the twelve samples above mentioned, after which further samples were tested until the milk proved satisfactory.

The Medical Officer of Health for the County of Stafford reported 2 cases where milk bottled at Walsall dairies contained B coli, one a "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)", and the other a "Pasteurised" milk, following which samples Nos. 28 and 30 above mentioned were taken. The milk was produced by a Shropshire farmer, and subsequent samples complied with the prescribed conditions.

The "Pasteurised" milk reported by the County Medical Officer "contained coliform organisms in 1/1000 cc. and an excessive total number of organisms per c.c., viz.:—1,120,000." On receiving the report the Pasteurising Establishment was visited and a sample taken (No. 23), it contained 400 organisms per 1 c.c., B coli absent from 1/10 c.c. A further sample about a month later (No. 29) contained 6,350 organisms per 1 c.c., B coli absent in 1/10 c.c.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.

Twenty-five samples of milk, viz.:—4 of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)", 7 of "Grade A", 2 of "Pasteurised", and 12 of "Loose" milk, and 2 of cream, were examined for Tubercle bacilli, in 22 of the milk samples, and in the 2 samples of cream, Tubercle bacilli were not found.

In samples Nos. 5 and 9, "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk, and samples No. 46 a "Loose" milk, living tubercle bacilli were found. A report was received from the County Medical Officer of Health for Salop in relation to the "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk, following an examination by the Veterinary Inspector, that two cows had been slaughtered, one of which was affected with Generalised Tuberculosis. The Minister of Health revoked the producer's licence on 20th of May, 1932.

The "Loose" milk (sampled December 1932), produced in the County of Stafford was referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who reported on 13th January, 1933, that the County Veterinary Inspector had visited the farm, two cows were slaughtered, and further samples were to be obtained in the near future.

BRUSCELLA ABORTUS.

Two samples of cream were examined, and the report stated "bacilli of the abortus type have not been found."

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Upwards of 41,000 carcasses were inspected at time of slaughter, this being a record number inspected in one year. In 1931, there were 33,000 and in 1930, 30,000 carcasses examined.

Particulars as to unwholesome food destroyed will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

All premises where preparation, storage, or sale of food is carried on are regularly visited. This includes Slaughterhouses, Wholesale Meat Stores, Butchers' Shops, Fishmongers, Fishfryers, Bakehouses, Confectioners, Green Grocers, Grocers, Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, and the Retail Markets held on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

ADULTERATION,

Two hundred and nine samples were obtained for examination by the Public Analyst. The requirements of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925, to 1927 were found to be complied with in 201 of the samples. Seven samples of milk were adversely reported on, one contained .94% added water, and six were 3.3, 3.30, 2.30, 5.0, 3.3, and 6.6% deficient in cream respectively. A written caution was given to each vendor and further samples proved satisfactory.

An informal sample of Condensed Full Cream Milk Unsweetened was 19% deficient in cream. A formal sample taken in course of delivery was genuine.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical examination of food is made by Mr. F. E. Thompson, A.R.C.S., F.I.C., Public Analyst, at his laboratory, Kelvin Chambers, Lichfield Street, Walsall.

Bacteriological examination of food is made under the direction of Professor C. J. Lewis at the University Public Health Laboratory, 10 Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

2,000 copies of "Better Health" are distributed each month through the schools, welfare centres and by post. This magazine is an excellent medium for the dissemination of knowledge and it is very popular.

The following is a list of addresses delivered during the year by the Medical Officer of Health and members of his staff.

DATE	SUBJECT	GUILD OR CLUB	SPEAKER
Jan. 12/32	Our Food Supply	Central Mission, Unemployed Men	Dr. Clark
Mar. 9/32	Our Food Supply	Palfrey Co-operative Women's Guild	Dr. Clark
Mar. 22/32	History of Public Health	Labour Club (Junior Members)	Mr. Hubble
April 15/32	Inspection of Food	Toc H, Walsall Branch	Mr. Hubble
April 28/32	Health Standards	Women's Alliance of Honour	Dr. Hanna
May 4/32	The Remediating of Minor Ailments	Butts School Parents Club	Dr. Hunter
May 4/32	Modern Draining Systems	Wednesbury Road Young People's Guild	Mr. Stansbury
July 1/32	Prevention of Specific Diseases	Toc H, Walsall Branch	Dr. Hunter
July 23/32	The Present Position .	Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Association	Dr. Clark
Oct. 10/32	Methods of Meat Inspection,	Co-operative Men's Guild, Bloxwich	Mr. Saville
Oct. 13/32	Some Aspects of the Housing Situation	Wednesbury Road Young People's Guild	Mr. Stansbury
Oct. 19/32	Dermatitis	Walsall Labour Club	Dr. Hunter
Oct. 31/32	Maternal Mortality and Morbidity	Bloxwich Co-operative Women's Guild	Dr. Clark
Nov. 1/32	Utopia—Yesterday and To-day	Central Mission, Unemployed Men	Dr. Clark
Nov. 8/32	Mens Sana in Corpore Sano	Stafford Street Fellowship	Dr. Clark
Nov. 14/32	Maternal Mortality and Morbidity	Hatherton Co-operative Women's Guild	Dr. Clark
Nov. 18/32	Food and Indigestion	Toc H, Walsall Branch	Dr. Hunter
Nov. 21/32	Maternal Mortality and Morbidity	Walsall Labour Party, Women's Section	Dr. Clark
Dec. 14/32	Dermatitis	College of Nursing, Walsall Branch	Dr. Hunter

REPORT on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	96	24	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	443	58	—
Total ..	539	82	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*—				
Want of Cleanliness	51	51	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Other Nuisances	9	9	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	9	9	—
	unsuitable or defective	9	9	—
	not separate for sexes..	3	3	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	82	82	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE HOSPITAL.

The Maternity Hospital has once more experienced an exceptionally busy year, 248 confinements taking place as against 233 in 1931. The number of beds provided is only 10, and throughout the whole year the average number of beds occupied has been 9.5. This will give some indication of the great pressure on the accommodation and of the difficulties with which the Matron and Nursing Staff have had to cope in dealing with the number of admissions. Further hospital beds are an urgent necessity; they would not remain empty, but until such additional accommodation is provided, expectant mothers will have to continue to make application for the reservation of a bed, even though this bed be not required for seven or eight months. This obviously is open to many objections on the part of the patient who may not wish to divulge the facts of her pregnancy at this early stage.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL — 1932.

Number of Cases during 1932 248
Cases remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1932— 8 Mothers, 8 Infants.

Table showing Particulars of the Cases dealt with.

No. of Cases.	NATURE OF CASE.	No. of Births.
1	Placenta Prævia	1
2	Contracted Pelvis— Cæsarian Section	2
3	Inductions— Instrumental Delivery	3
14	Non-Instrumental	14
11	Malpresentations	11
3	Toxæmia of Pregnancy	3
8	Intercurrent Ailments	8
1	Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1
1	Adherent Placenta	1
—	Prolapse of Cord	—
—	Abortions	—
12	Instrumental Deliveries	12
189	*Normal Deliveries	194
3	Cases Not Delivered	—
248		250

There were 5 Infant Deaths, 3 from Prematurity, 1 from Congenital Malformation of Heart, and 1 from Buccal Hæmorrhage and Dystocia.

There were 12 stillbirths (6 macerated).

* Includes 5 sets of twins.

ANNUAL STATISTICS — MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Number of Beds 10

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
Number of Cases admitted during 1932 .. Average duration of stay	248 13.4 days.
No. of Cases delivered by— (a) Midwives	205
(b) Doctors	40
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	36
No. of Cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever	Nil
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil
No. of Cases of pemphigus neonatorum ..	2
No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution.....	18
No. of Cases notified as ophthalmia neona- torum with result of treatment in each case	Nil.
No. of Maternal Deaths, with causes.....	Nil.
No. of deaths— (a) Stillborn	12 (6 macerated.)
(b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes, and the results of the post- mortem examination, if obtainable	5 Prematurity
	3
	Congenital Malformation of Heart ..
	1
	Buccal Hæmorrhage, Dystocia
	1

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year there were 2,005 births (1,956 legitimate and 49 illegitimate). There were 146 deaths of infants under one year, of whom 7 were illegitimate.

The Mortality Rate of legitimate births was 71.06 per 1,000 births, whilst that of illegitimate births was 142.86, giving a total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births of 72.82 as compared with a rate of 73.82 for 1931.

Two deaths were due to Measles, as against 5 in the previous year.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for 31 deaths or 21.2 per cent. of the total infant deaths, and Diarrhœa for 12, or 8.2 per cent.

Prematurity accounted for 41 deaths or 28.1 per cent., whilst Congenital Defects and Deaths arising from Congenital Debility and wasting accounted for 28 or 19.2 per cent. of the total.

48 babies, approximately one third of the total, died within one week of birth, 27 of these from Prematurity, and 69 within the first four weeks of birth (47.3 per cent.).

Each year we have to record a very high percentage of infant deaths during the first week of life and during the first four weeks, as is shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year of age.	No. of Deaths in Children under 1 year due to Prematurity.	No. of Deaths in Children under 1 year due to Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	No. of Deaths from all causes under the age of 1 month.	No. of Deaths from all causes under the age of 1 week
1922	2530	241	61	42	110	79
1923	2342	220	59	47	106	72
1924	2356	184	57	50	103	59
1925	2257	260	42	46	86	46
1926	2154	180	49	36	101	60
1927	2125	205	54	32	88	62
1928	2031	187	58	40	105	73
1929	1979	198	51	27	79	52
1930	2058	142	40	13	73	48
1931	2034	150	47	12	70	47
1932	2005	146	41	19	69	48

Leamore has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate with 51.1 deaths per 1,000 births, Caldmore next with 56.9, followed by Harden, Paddock, Pleck, Palfrey, Birchills, Hatherton, and Bridge, with 58.4, 64.1, 65.3, 69.5, 70.3, 77.7, and 84.7. The rate is highest in Bloxwich where it is 115.5 per 1,000 births.

INFANT DEATHS FROM PREMATUREITY.

During 1932, 41 infant deaths out of a total of 146 or 28.1% were recorded as having been due to prematurity. This is an improvement on the previous year when 47 or 31.3% of the total infant deaths were due to this cause.

The mothers of 25 of these infants or 61% had received no ante-natal treatment during their pregnancy whilst 16 were stated to have received ante-natal advice or treatment, 10 from their own doctors and 6 from the Council's ante-natal clinics. That supervision was far from complete, even in those cases, is known from the fact that certain of those mothers had attended the clinics on one occasion only.

There were six sets of twins (7 deaths) and in only two cases had there been any ante-natal supervision. One twin (male) lived for 4 hours, 1 set of twins (male, female) died within 2 days, 1 twin (male) within one week, and 3 twins (1 male, 2 females) within 4 weeks.

Sixteen of these premature infants were first babies, but in only five had the mother received any form of ante-natal supervision.

As pointed out in a previous report, lack of ante-natal care is undoubtedly an important factor in the production of a high prematurity rate, and we are pleased to report that the decline in our high prematurity rate first recorded in 1930, following upon the establishment of our ante-natal clinics in 1928, has continued throughout 1932.

From time to time we have been able to admit premature infants to the Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and the good results obtained have been due entirely to the unremitting care and attention of the nursing staff. A premature infant requires very careful handling, and almost constant supervision, but as we have not the nursing staff for this purpose, the

admission of premature infants to the hospital must only be in very exceptional cases.

NURSING SERVICES.

The Co-ordinated Nursing Scheme has worked smoothly during the year. An increase in the work of the Health Visitors' Staff has to be recorded 30,939 visits having been paid to homes during 1933 in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme alone as against 29,856 in 1931.

Details of their work will be found in the following table.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

FIRST AND RE-VISITS.

Half-days spent at Welfare Centres.	Birth Enquiries First Visits.	Re-visits to Infants under 12 months.	Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Ante-Natal First Visits.	Ante-Natal Re-Visits.	Ophthalmia First Visits.	Ophthalmia Re-Visits.	Other Visits (Infectious Diseases etc.)	Total Visits.
1654	1762	8907	17038	348	400	25	35	2424	30939

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the various Welfare Centres have again been large, the total attendances at the five Centres being 29,647 as against 24,837 in 1931. 1,608 new babies have been registered as against 1,549 during 1931.

These figures show a very great and gratifying increase in the attendances at the various welfare centres. At all centres the weekly attendances throughout the year have been very high. At the Ida Road centre, opened in June, 1931, in the midst of a new housing estate, the total attendances are the second highest of all our centres. At Field Road, an additional weekly medical session (the third) was started in January, 1932, but owing to the very great housing development in this area, the extra session has had little appreciable effect in reducing the numbers attending on the other two

days. At Field Road, the average weekly attendance of infants and toddlers throughout the year has been 174, at Ida Road 120, at Ablewell Street 109, at Milton Street 103, and at Littleton Street 87.

At the present time it is not possible to arrange for any additional sessions at our Welfare Centres, though these could be extended with advantage at both Ida Road and Field Road Centres.

We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the energetic band of ladies who so freely give of their spare time to assist us at the various Welfare Centres. These Voluntary Helpers relieve the nurses of much clerical work by acting as recording secretaries. At four of the centres they also run very successful sewing and remodelling classes, at which an enormous amount of very valuable work is done. This work is greatly appreciated by the mothers who take full advantage of their opportunities. At some of the centres Thrift Clubs are also conducted by the Voluntary Workers.

Attendances Registered at the Infant Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Under 6 months.		6—12 months.		1—2 years.		2—5 years.		Total.		New Cases.
	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	
Ablewell St. ..	2355	1538	1149	481	710	251	1294	326	5508	2596	287
Field Rd. ..	3432	2048	1524	598	1344	490	2279	804	8579	3940	423
Littleton St. ..	1637	1157	760	369	795	389	1338	540	4530	2455	244
Milton St. ..	1963	1178	995	348	817	300	1365	573	5140	2399	293
Ida Road ..	2375	1510	1180	485	928	337	1407	483	5890	2815	361
Total ..	11762	7431	5608	2281	4594	1767	7683	2726	29647	14205	1608

A—Number of Attendances.

M—Number Medically Examined.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics have again been exceptionally heavy. At Ablewell Street and Field Road the average attendance of expectant mothers each session has been 22 and 21 respectively with an average of over 5 new mothers at each clinic per week. A considerable amount of time has to be given for the complete medical examination of each

fresh applicant and in addition, all old cases are medically examined at fortnightly or monthly intervals when they return to the clinic.

During the year 645 expectant mothers attended the clinics for the first time as compared with 619 during 1931. In addition to the work of the four clinics, the records of expectant mothers who are referred for admission to the Manor Hospital are sent to that Hospital where they are supervised prior to their admission, the records being returned to the clinics after the completion of the case.

Over two-thirds of all confinements taking place in the borough are conducted by midwives; at our ante-natal clinics we are medically supervising rather less than one-third of the expectant mothers, so that over one-third of the expectant mothers in Walsall never come under medical supervision at any time during their pregnancy.

The number of cases registered during the year at the various Centres is as follows:—

	Ida Road	Ablewell Street	Field Road	Milton Street	TOTAL
New Cases	74	234	244	93	645
Total Attendances ..	348	986	1155	421	2910
Medically Examined	347	940	1108	417	2812

Summary of Cases in which some Abnormality has been found.

1. ALBUMINURIA.	27
Referred to own Doctor	14
2. PURULENT DISCHARGE	19
Referred to Hospital	12
3. CONTRACTED PELVIS	11
Referred to Consultant	4
Referred to own Doctor	7

4.	MALPRESENTATIONS	..	..	..	..	..	34
	Righted at subsequent attendance	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Referred to Consultant	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Referred to own Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	5
5.	VARICOSE VEINS	..	..	..	..	..	29
	Requiring Surgical Belts	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Requiring bandages	..	..	..	..	..	20
6.	HEART DISEASE	..	..	..	..	..	27

38 Specimens were submitted to Birmingham University for Wasserman re-action. The results were as follows:—

Positive	..	..	..	16
Negative	..	..	..	22

We appreciate the co-operation of the private Medical Practitioner and midwives which greatly assist us in our work.

All cases attending the Ante-Natal clinics requiring medical treatment are referred through the midwife to their own doctor or to hospital.

129 cases requiring special care were referred by letter to the midwives who were engaged to attend them, and 59 to Medical Practitioners.

We again tender our thanks to the Civic Guild of Help for their whole-hearted support and interest throughout the year, also to Mr. Grosvenor Overton who has again assisted us through the British Legion and United Services Fund to obtain abdominal belts, crepe bandages, and funds to provide extra nourishment in necessitous cases, all of which have been greatly appreciated.

We are still without adequate provision for dental treatment for our mothers. During 1932, 129 cases were found to be suffering from dental sepsis, and were referred either to their dentist or to hospital for treatment.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Maternal Mortality for the past year was slightly higher than in the previous year, nine mothers dying, six from Puerperal Sepsis and three from other accidents or diseases connected with childbirth, the death rate amounting to 4.31 per 1,000 births. During 1931 there were 6 Maternal Deaths—a death rate of 2.95 per 1,000 births.

The following are the death rates for the last 10 years:—

1923	..	..	1.7	1928	..	..	3.9
1924	..	..	5.9	1929	..	..	5.0
1925	..	..	6.2	1930	..	..	5.3
1926	..	..	5.1	1931	..	..	2.9
1927	..	..	4.2	1932	..	..	4.3

Of the other complications connected with childbirth, the three deaths were due to the following causes:—

Haemorrhage, Placenta Prævia	..	..	1	case
Uraemia. Albuminuria of Pregnancy	..	..	1	"
Obstetric Shock. Childbirth	..	..	1	"

Under the regulations of the Ministry of Health which came into force on October 1st, 1926, whereby any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4F. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, etc., has to be notified by the doctor in attendance, 12 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

Mr. S. W. Maslen Jones, F.R.C.S., is the Consultant under the Puerperal Pyrexia regulations, and his services are available when required.

There were 8 cases of Puerperal Sepsis, 6 of which were fatal.

Of the 2,017 births notified during the year, 1,136 or 56.3 per cent. were conducted by Midwives alone. 503 medical help forms were received from midwives in respect of labour complications; of that number 94 or 19 per cent. were in respect of prolonged and difficult labour, and 106 or 21 per cent. in respect of ruptured perinæum.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

All cases of orthopædic defect occurring amongst children under the age of 5 years are now treated at the Orthopædic Clinic established by the Education Committee at Bradford Street.

During the year 102 infants and toddlers under the age of five were examined as new cases by the Surgeon Specialist, 419 attendances being made by children under the age of five for orthopædic treatment. Twelve children were discharged as cured. Thirty-two children received electrical treatment and massage in the Massage Department, making a total of 911 attendances. Three children were admitted to The Woodlands for in-patient treatment.

To appreciate the very valuable work which the Orthopædic Clinic is doing and to appreciate still more fully the value of early treatment, it is only necessary to pay a few visits to the clinic and see for one's self not only what is going on, but also the wonderful spirit with which the children, both old and young, co-operate with the Masseuse.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

During the year, 222 children under 5 years were treated at the Ultra Violet Light Clinic, making a total of 2,643 attendances.

The following is a summary of the disabilities from which the children were suffering:—

Rickets	..	..	..	93
Bronchitis		..	..	39
Debility and Wasting		..		36
Underweight	..	..		16
Other conditions		..		38

187 of these children were discharged from treatment during the year and the following table shows the results of treatment:—

	Cured	Very much Improved	Improved	Discontinued Treatment	Total
Rickets	38	8	11	21	78
Bronchitis	12	7	7	10	36
Debility and Wasting ..	11	2	7	9	29
Underweight	5	—	2	6	13
Other Conditions ..	11	5	5	10	31
	77	22	32	56	187

Treatments in the Ultra Violet Light Clinic are given with a Mercury Vapour Lamp at a distance of 3 feet. General light baths are the rule but local applications in addition are given when necessary. Treatment is given twice weekly.

In a recent talk, Mr. Ramsay McDonald referred to "invisible ill-health—that vague borderline state which often puzzles the physician and troubles the patient." I quote this because I venture to say that this is one of the conditions which derives great benefit from exposure to Ultra Violet Light.

Ultra Violet Light too is of very great value in children who have just recovered from any acute infection. It hastens the return to normal in these cases, and the general condition of the child under treatment improves much more rapidly than it would otherwise do. We find this especially true of children who have just recovered from Measles and Whooping Cough. Cases of Rickets, although not so prevalent as in former years, still appear far too frequently and a large number of children attending the Sunlight Clinic suffer from this disease. The benefit derived from the treatment is, needless to say, very great.

The attendances of children coming for treatment are very good on the whole but there are still some mothers who do not realise the great importance of bringing their children for regular treatment. The value of the treatment is entirely lost if spasmodic appearances are made and if mothers would realise this and bring the children regularly they would receive much greater benefit from the treatment.

MEDICAL AID AND PROVISION OF MILK.

The Guild of Help continues, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, to do much of the investigation work required by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

All cases of Midwifery where a Medical Practitioner is called in by the Midwife in attendance, and where a claim for fees is made, are investigated by the Guild, and a report submitted to the Medical Officer of Health. 346 such reports were received by the latter during the year.

11 cases were reported upon in regard to the payment of midwives' fees.

All applications for free milk are also dealt with by the Guild. Suitable cases are recommended by the Medical Officer at the Welfare or Ante-Natal Centres. Reports are then made on these cases by the Secretary of the Guild who attends the weekly meetings of the Milk Sub-Committee and all recommendations are dealt with by this Committee.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MILK SUB-COMMITTEE.

FRESH MILK.

During the year approximately 1,099 cases received a supply of milk free, at a cost of £1,076 19s. 5d.

Dried Milk was given free at a cost of £179 1s. 5d.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified.	CASES.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Treated.					
	At Home.	At Hospital.				
19	12	7	19	—	—	—

HOSPITAL TREATMENT. Under arrangements with the Public Assistance Committee, babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum can be admitted to the Manor Hospital. Mothers also may be admitted along with their babies. The arrangement has proved a most satisfactory one.

Under the scheme 3 babies were admitted for treatment.

INFANT FEEDING.—When first visited, 1,427 infants were entirely breast-fed, 216 breast and artificially fed, and 74 artificially fed.

Details of the food supplied are given as follows :—

FIRST VISIT—

Cow's Milk was being given to 204 babies.

Dried Milk was being given to 84 babies.

Condensed Milk was being given to 12 babies.

Other Patent Foods were being given to 35 babies.

WHILST ON RE-VISIT—

Cow's Milk was being given to 428 babies.

Dried Milk was being given to 206 babies.

Condensed Milk was being given to 2 babies.

Other Patent Foods were being given to 39 babies.

On the first re-visits, 1,031 were reported to be entirely breast fed.

25 infants died before being re-visited, and 31 had left the Borough or could not be traced.

SANITARY DEFECTS.

8 cases were referred to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PAYMENT OF MIDWIVES' FEES.

The scheme for the payment of the midwife's fee in necessitous cases not in receipt of Poor Law Relief has worked satisfactorily during the year. Application for payment is made by the patient, or her husband, to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and the financial circumstances in each case are carefully investigated before payment is sanctioned.

Under the scheme the fee of 30/- was paid to midwives in respect of 3 cases, in two cases £1 was allowed, and in five cases 15/-.

MIDWIVES ACT.

MIDWIVES' INSPECTIONS, ETC.	Total.
No. of Midwives on Register—	
Trained .. 33	} 36
Untrained .. 3	
No. of Visits to Midwives—	
Inspections .. 157	} 540
Interviews .. 383	
Puerperal Fever notified	8
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	12
10 cases were treated in Hospital.	
6 cases proved fatal.	
14 cases recovered.	
Midwives disinfected	7

Midwives' Notifications.

Medical Help.	Stillbirth	Death of Child.	Intention to Practice.	Liability to be a source of Infection.	Laying out a dead body	Proposed Artificial Feeding.	Change of Address.	Death of Mother.	Change of Name.
503	17	2	36	11	4	2	1	—	—

Conditions for which Doctors were called in by Midwives.

PREGNANCY.

Abortion and Miscarriage	7
Threatened Miscarriage or Abortion	5
Purulent Discharge	3
Dangerous Varicose Veins	3
Toxæmias (unclassified)	8
Albuminuria	13
Contracted Pelvis	4
	—
	43
	—

LABOUR.

Ante, and Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	29
Ruptured Perinæum	..	..	..	..	106
Prolonged and Difficult Labour	..	..	..	..	94
Malpresentation	..	..	..	..	34
Retained Placenta and Membranes	..	..	..	..	29
Other Causes (indefinite diagnosis)	..	..	..	..	19
					—
					311
					—

PUERPERIUM.

Rise of Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	10
Abdominal Tenderness	..	..	..	..	..	5
Mastitis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Causes (indefinite diagnosis)	..	..	..	..	..	14
						—
						31
						—

INFANT.

Inflammation of, or discharge from Eyes	..	..	..	..	45
Dangerous Feebleness and Prematurity	..	..	..	..	29
Serious Skin Eruption	..	..	..	..	4
Malformation and Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	13
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	—
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	3
Other Causes (indefinite diagnosis)	..	..	..	..	24
					—
					118
					—

As I have stated in previous reports, the midwifery practice in the Borough is very unevenly distributed amongst the practising midwives. One midwife alone conducted during the year no fewer than 271 confinements, or an average of over 5 per week. Two others conducted over 190 confinements each, and three over 100. Excluding these, 15 midwives attended an average of 34 confinements each during the year.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The supervision of children coming within the terms of the Children Act, 1908, is carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Health Visitors being appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors within the meaning of the Act.

Under Part I of the Act, where a person undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of one or more infants under the age of seven years, apart from their parents, he shall within forty-eight hours from the reception of any such infant, give notice thereof to the local Authority.

The Medical Officer of Health is the person appointed to receive such notices on behalf of the Local Authority.

During the year 10 such notices were received by the Medical Officer of Health, there being 13 cases under supervision at the beginning of the year.

Twelve children were removed from the Register during the year for the following reasons:—

Returned to parents or other relatives	..	..	6
Left the district	..	..	6

Eleven children remained on the Register at the end of the year.

79 visits were paid to the homes of these children during the year. On the whole the children were being cared for in a satisfactory manner. A number of the children were brought with great regularity to the Welfare Centres, their foster-parents co-operating in every way with the Nursing staff.

As from January 1st, 1933, the principal Act as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, raises the age of all children coming within the terms of the Act from seven to nine years and requires that notice in writing must be given at least seven days before receiving the child. This alteration is valuable in that it gives the officers of a local authority an opportunity of inspecting home conditions of the intending foster-parent, and the arrangements proposed to be made for the reception of the infant.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are now in Walsall two combined Maternity and Nursing Homes and one Maternity Home. All these premises are registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Exemptions, as provided for under Section 6 of the Act, were granted to our own Hospitals, the Walsall General Hospital and the Manor Hospital.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS, YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31st, 1932.

No. of Births notified during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,017
by Medical Practitioners and Parents	..							181
by Midwives	..	..	..	..	..			1,836
Born in Manor Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Stillbirths notified during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
" attended by Medical Practitioners						..		9
" attended by Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..		73

**Notified Births (excluding Stillbirths), Deaths under 1 year and rate,
Year ending December 31st, 1932.**

	Blox- wich.		Lea- more.		Har- den.		Birch- hills.		Hath- erton.		Pad- dock.		Bridge		Pleck.		Cald- more.		Pal- frey.		Manor Hosp.		Mat. Hosp.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	*M.	*F.	*M.	*F.	M.	F.		
Births	103	122	71	66	135	122	137	119	102	78	67	89	130	106	117	128	63	60	93	94	8	6	1	-	1027	990
Deaths under 1 year	26		7		15		18		14		10		20		16		7		13		—		—		146	
Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	115.5		51.1		58.4		70.3		77.7		64.1		84.7		65.3		56.9		69.5		—		—		72.8	

* Births of "out of the Borough" cases only.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

There has been no change in the scheme for Mental Welfare in the Borough during the year.

The Voluntary Association continues to assist the Statutory Authority in administering the Mental Deficiency Acts, by assisting in the ascertainment, in visiting and supervising, and by providing a guardianship officer for defective persons. The Association also assists the Local Education Authority in the supervision of mentally defective children in attendance at special schools or otherwise.

The number of mentally defective persons in the Borough ascertained up to the present is 722 against 691 at the end of 1931. These are distributed as follows:—

(a) STATUTORY CASES.					
In Certified Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	151
On Licence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Under Guardianship .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14
In places of Safety .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
Under Statutory Supervision .. .. .	..	..	..	..	97
Action not yet taken:					
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
(b) In Public Assistance Institutions					
(Approved or otherwise) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50
(c) In receipt of Poor Law Relief (Domiciliary) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33
					352
					352

In addition there are 190 cases under Voluntary supervision by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare.

(b) EDUCATION CASES, i.e. children between the ages of 7 and 16 who are capable of instruction in a special school.

In Certified Residential Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	26
At Elementary Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	110
At Other Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
At Home .. .. .	..	..	..	..	41
					180
					180

During the year, 833 visits were paid to homes by visitors from the Mental Welfare Association.

58 Cases were notified to the Voluntary Association during the year and these were dealt with as follows:—

Certified and sent to Institutions . . . . .	..	..	..	12
Placed under Statutory Supervision . . . . .	..	..	..	12
Placed under Guardianship . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Remaining under Voluntary Supervision . . . . .	..	..	..	33
				<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	58
				<hr/>

Occupation Centre.

There are 60 pupils on the roll of the Occupation Centre, 19 in Class I, and 34 in Class II; in addition, 7 youths are in attendance at the Industrial Class.

The Centre is open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 a.m. till 3.30 p.m. for the younger children, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons are devoted to the Senior Girls, and Thursday mornings to an Industrial Class.

The time table, in addition to including some instruction in simple hygiene such as tooth drill and personal cleanliness, polishing and cleaning of classroom equipment, sense training and physical exercises, also includes instruction in handwork, e.g., rugmaking, knitting, woolwork, sewing, raffia work, plasticene modelling, crayon drawing, singing, recitation, and eurythmics are also taught.

An Industrial Class was started at the Occupation Centre for male defectives over the age of 16 years, on 26th May, 1932. The class, which is held on Thursday mornings from 10 a.m. till noon, meets the needs of the older male defectives, and provides occupation for those who are unable to get or retain work in the open market. Work introduced in this Class is as follows:—Sea Grass stool seating, fret-work, cane work, bead mats, stencilling and rugmaking.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act of 1925 (compulsory removal of patients to Hospital) nor under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, dealing with milk.

NOTIFICATIONS.

182 notifications were received during the year but some were duplicates so that the total number of new cases was 155, of whom 108 were certified to be suffering from "pulmonary" and 47 from "non-pulmonary" tuberculosis.

Compared with 1931, there was a decrease of 35 in "pulmonary" cases and an increase of 16 in "non-pulmonary" forms.

Table I gives the new cases and deaths as to age distribution during 1932.

Table I.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
1—5 ..	—	—	5	7	—	—	4	3
5—10 ..	—	2	6	5	—	—	1	2
10—15 ..	1	2	4	6	—	1	2	1
15—20 ..	1	4	3	1	3	4	—	1
20—25 ..	5	14	—	2	3	9	—	—
25—35 ..	11	23	—	2	10	10	—	—
35—45 ..	10	10	2	2	7	3	1	—
45—55 ..	5	6	—	—	10	7	—	—
55—65 ..	9	2	—	—	7	3	—	—
Above 65	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Totals ..	43	65	21	26	40	40	10	9

In this report it is to be noted that 21 cases, as against 17 in 1931, and 37 in 1930, came to our notice in other ways than by primary notification.

Table II.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1932, otherwise than by notification on Form A or B.

Age Period—	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Ab. 65	Total
Pulmonary—Males ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	—	8
Pulmonary—Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	4
Non-Pulmonary—Males	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Non-Pulmonary Females	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

The new cases and deaths during the year were distributed throughout the wards of the town as shown in Table III.

Table III.

	Bloxwich.	Leamore.	Harden	Birchills.	Hatherton.	Paddock.	Bridge.	Pleck.	Caldmore.	Palfrey.	Manor Hosp.	General Hosp.	Total
Cases Notified—													
Pulmonary	5	9	6	19	8	12	10	13	3	12	11	—	108
Non-Pulmonary ..	2	6	4	3	5	1	4	3	2	4	6	7	47
Deaths—													
Pulmonary	2	7	4	13	2	10	7	12	4	2	17	—	80
Non-Pulmonary ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	8	2	19

EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN WALSALL.

During the year, in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, the Tuberculosis Register has been carefully revised, and the names of all patients who have given satisfactory evidence of complete recovery from the disease have been removed. In the following table the details are given of the distribution of the disease throughout the Borough at the end of the year.

Table IV.

Wards	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Bloxwich	23	28	51	7	3	10	61
Leamore	23	23	46	5	15	20	66
Harden	41	40	81	17	9	26	107
Birchills	47	72	119	8	12	20	139
Hatherton	27	32	59	9	12	21	80
Paddock	29	38	67	8	10	18	85
Bridge	31	34	65	12	13	25	90
Pleck	62	58	120	20	11	31	151
Caldmore	30	38	68	6	7	13	81
Palfrey	35	33	68	12	10	22	90
Totals	348	396	744	104	102	206	950

MORTALITY.

From Tables I and III, it will be noted that 99 deaths were registered as due to some form of Tuberculosis, and of these, 80 were "pulmonary" and 19 "non-pulmonary" forms.

There has been a slight decrease in the mortality as compared with 1931, the decrease being noted in the "pulmonary" group.

From Table III it will be noted that there were "19" non-pulmonary deaths during the year, of these no less than "13" were notified as Tuberculous Meningitis. Thus the increase in "non-pulmonary" deaths is more apparent than real, as the diagnosis of Tuberculous Meningitis, in the majority of cases, is not confirmed by Bacteriological examination.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis has accordingly fallen from 1.03 in 1931 to .95 in 1932, and the Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has fallen from .93 in 1931 to .76 in 1932.

Of the total deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as will be seen from the following table, 16 were either not notified at all or were notified only a few weeks before death, and 1 case was notified after death had taken place, whilst of deaths from other forms of the disease, 3 cases were not notified, 8 were notified less than 2 weeks before death, whilst 4 cases were notified after death had taken place.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary. Tuberculosis
Total Deaths	80	19
Cases not notified	4	3
Cases notified after death	1	4
Death within 2 weeks of notification	9	8
Death within six weeks of notification	3	—

The ratio of the un-notified to the total deaths is 7%.

Table V.

Analysis of the Occupation of New Cases, and Deaths from Tuberculosis, during the Year 1932.

Occupation	No. of New Cases	No. of Deaths	Occupation	No. of New Cases	No. of Deaths
At or under School Age	24	18	Iron and Steel Workers	15	14
Bakers	2	1	Labourers	5	9
Carpenters	1	2	Leather Workers	15	9
Clerks	4	3	Postmen	1	—
Coal Miners	—	4	Salesmen	4	2
Coal Merchants	—	1	Tailoresses and Milliners	6	2
Engineers, Mechanical and Electrical	1	4	Unknown	1	8
Housewives	23	22			
Total				102	99

From the following table, it will be observed that not only the incidence of the disease, but also the death rate, is slowly but surely declining.

Table VI.

Shewing Attack Rate and Death Rate in Walsall since 1912.

Year	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1912 ..	4.91		1.18	0.20
1913 ..	3.06	1.37	1.29	0.33
1914 ..	2.95	0.77	1.22	0.27
1915 ..	5.2	1.11	1.52	0.44
1916 ..	4.49	1.11	1.73	0.17
1917 ..	2.61	0.75	1.49	0.37
1918 ..	2.43	0.39	1.49	0.37
1919 ..	3.05	0.71	1.15	0.36
1920 ..	2.18	0.67	0.79	0.13
1921 ..	2.42	0.62	0.93	0.18
1922 ..	2.11	0.57	1.29	0.20
1923 ..	1.93	0.59	0.92	0.20
1924 ..	1.66	0.67	0.89	0.24
1925 ..	1.99	0.83	0.99	0.21
1926 ..	1.61	0.58	0.84	0.30
1927 ..	1.86	0.40	0.97	0.14
1928 ..	1.87	0.43	1.03	0.30
1929 ..	1.88	0.55	1.04	0.16
1930 ..	1.45	0.26	0.98	0.13
1931 ..	1.37	0.30	0.93	0.10
1932 ..	1.03	0.45	0.76	0.18

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

At the Dispensary, St. Paul's Terrace, there are held 3 sessions each week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and in addition an evening session is held on the first and third Thursdays in the month.

The work at or in connection with the Dispensary during the year is set out in the following table:—

Table VII.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total	
	Adults.		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts)—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	30	40	—	1	1	2	9	8	31	44	9	9		93
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—		5
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	53	21	20		126
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	4		9
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		2
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	12	21		41
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as—														
(a) Recovered	8	14	8	15	—	1	12	15	8	15	20	30		73
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	61	35	42		177
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	213	221	36	68	10	14	50	42	223	235	86	110		654
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1		7

TABLE VII.—continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	801	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	5
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	112	4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	59
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..	2010	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	117
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners— (a) Personal (b) Other	27 171	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	25
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2678	10. Number of— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	591 137
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	—	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	131

From the above table it will be noted that 68 males, 108 females and 100 children under the age of 15, a total of 276, were examined for the first time during the year as against 365 in 1931. Of that number 3 males, 9 females and 40 children were examined as being contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. Thus 18.9% of the total examinations were contacts, compared with 22.4% of the total in 1931.

Of the total, 102 new cases of Tuberculosis were diagnosed, 79 Pulmonary and 23 Non-pulmonary, thus 36.9% of new cases applying proved to be Tuberculous and 17.3% of contacts were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Table VIII.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			Previous to 1932					1932						
			Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			Total		
				Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.			
Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1932	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	49	1	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
			F.	54	6	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children		59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	43	11	28	—	39	7	4	9	6	19	
			F.	50	6	12	4	22	20	5	13	—	18	
		Children		10	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Condition not ascertained during the year ..				112	6	9	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ..				377	30	58	6	94	30	9	22	6	37	
Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	35	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
			F.	49	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children		46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				348	13	20	4	37	1	1	—	—	1
	Dead	Adults	M.	60	25	79	78	182	1	—	1	3	4	
			F.	38	26	56	69	151	—	—	—	4	4	
		Children		13	2	2	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	
Total written off Dispensary Register				589	69	157	154	380	3	1	1	7	9	
Grand Total				966	99	215	160	474	33	10	23	13	46	

Table VIII.—continued.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			Previous to 1932					1932					
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1932	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		13	15	2	13	43	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
			F.	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	1	2
Children			10	3	3	1	17	3	9	1	7	20	
Condition not ascertained during the year ..				7	8	3	2	20	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ..				33	26	13	21	93	4	10	1	8	23
Transferred to Pulmonary				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	3	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	2	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		14	11	3	30	58	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				22	24	18	49	113	—	—	—	—
	Dead	Adults	M.	4	1	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Children			8	3	1	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Total written off Dispensary Register				53	42	26	89	210	—	—	—	—	
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary				86	68	39	110	303	4	10	1	8	23

From Table VII and VIII it will be noted that in 131 cases or 19.8% of the total on the Dispensary Register, Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum, and 116 cases or 17.6% of the total on the Dispensary Register were Non-pulmonary cases.

Table IX.

Sex and ages constitution of all persons applying for advice or treatment with results of examination :—

Age Groups.		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	Ab. 55	Totals
Pulmonary	M.	-	1	—	1	6	6	9	6	3	32
	F.	-	3	—	7	10	9	13	4	1	47
Other Forms	M.	3	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
	F.	3	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
Non-Tuberculous	M.	4	20	11	4	5	8	8	8	2	70
	F.	6	22	13	14	16	19	10	2	2	104

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

During the year 185 patients received this form of treatment from their own medical attendants, and 219 quarterly reports were received from them as to their physical condition and progress under their care.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

81 patients on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, were supplied with extra nourishment at a total cost of approximately £200. The Civic Guild of Help have again rendered valuable assistance to the Tuberculous After-Care Committee in carrying out any necessary investigation as to the financial circumstances of patients.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

On the 1st of January, 1932, there were 9 children and 1 adult under treatment for surgical tuberculosis, 3 cases of Hip Disease and 1 case of Tuberculous Disease of the Elbow at the Woodlands, 5 cases of Hip Disease at the Forelands and 1 case of Hip Disease at the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital.

During the year one adult with Tuberculous Disease of the Knee, one child with Hip Disease, one child with Spinal Disease, and one child with Tuberculous Bones and Joints were admitted.

One adult with Hip Disease, 3 children with Hip Disease and one child with Tuberculous Bones and Joints were discharged.

At the end of the year 7 children and one adult remained under treatment at the Hospitals under the control of the Royal Cripples' Hospital, and 1 child at the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital.

All cases of Tuberculosis of the Bones or Joints requiring expert opinion are examined by the Surgeon Specialist at the Orthopædic Clinic, established by the Education Committee at their School Clinic, Bradford Street, and all necessary supervision and after-care treatment of these cases is carried out by the Staff there. During the year 189 attendances were made at the Orthopædic Clinic.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

24 patients suffering from various non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis were treated by means of Ultra Violet Light at the clinic at No. 3 St. Paul's Terrace. The clinic is open all day on Tuesday and Thursday and is conducted by one of our masseuses who is fully competent and qualified to give treatment. Two Mercury Vapour Lamps are in use, the one a K.B.B. and the other a Hanovia.

887 attendances for treatment were made by these patients during the year, 13 patients being discharged from treatment as follows:—

Cured 2; Much Improved 1; Improved 2; Discontinued treatment 8.

HOME VISITS.

During the year the Nurses paid 201 first visits and 2,593 re-visits to the houses of the patients.

In only 42 cases were patients found to have a separate bedroom, and in only 11 cases was the patient found to have a separate bed.

As regards cleanliness and ventilation the following is a summary of the conditions ascertained:—

Clean 171. Fairly clean 26. Dirty 4.

In 194 cases through ventilation was found, and 7 patients were living in houses of the "back to back" type.

The following is an analysis of the houses occupied by the 201 cases as above.

No. of Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	More than 5
No. of Families	2	4	25	128	28	14
Average number in family	2	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.2
Average number of adults per family	2	2	2.5	2.8	4	3.9
Average number of children per family	1	2	1.9	2.1	1.4	2.3

It is to be noted that in 49 houses no children under 15 years of age were found.

HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

The scheme for re-housing of Tuberculous persons under the Health Committee has now completed its first year of operation, 20 houses being allocated for this purpose.

The advantages provided under the scheme, to enable the patient to carry out "Sanatorium" methods at home, have been very much appreciated and the results have been very good.

The facilities provided, as a separate bedroom, up-to-date washing accommodation, thorough ventilation and maximum admission of sunlight to the house, gardening at their own door, are more than appreciated, and are taken utmost advantage of with beneficial results to the patient and family.

The continuance of the valuable help of the Voluntary Tuberculosis After-Care Committee has been extremely necessary, in furnishing the added details for the success of the scheme; as beds, bedding, extra nourishment, and seeds for the gardening, thus encouraging occupational therapy which is very beneficial to these patients.

NURSING OF ACUTE OR BEDRIDDEN PATIENTS.

During the year the District Nurses from the Victoria Nursing Institution have continued to give the necessary attention to all the Tuberculous cases referred to them by the Tuberculosis Officer. The arrangement, which came into operation in 1925, has been found in practice to be a most excellent one, the visits of skilled nurses to the homes of the patients have been much appreciated, having added greatly to the comfort of bedridden patients during an acute stage of their illness or during the last few weeks of life.

The Lady Superintendent of the Victoria Nursing Institution sends the following report;—

“Excellent work has been done in co-operation with the Health Committee of the Town Council in combating Tuberculosis, and the following particulars deal with this section only.

During the year ended 31st December, 1932, 32 cases of Tuberculosis were dealt with.

The numbers are as follows;—

Brought forward from 1931	..	..	8
New cases	..	..	24
Total	..	..	<u>32</u>

The visits to 6 were discontinued: 13 died: 2 have been admitted to Hospital or Sanatoria and there are 11 remaining on the books. There has been 1 repeat case. A total of 2,277 visits have been paid to these cases during the year.

Appliances have been loaned out as follows;—

Air Rings 30: Bed Rests 7: Mackintosh Sheets 12: Nursing Utensils 33: Spinal Carriages 3: Bath Chairs 4: Wheel Chairs 2: Crutches 1 pair.

Surgical dressings have been done in 4 cases, dressings supplied to 2. Nourishment from our sick relief fund has been given to 9 patients. Bed and personal clothing to 2.

All patients who are unable to do so for themselves are blanket bathed once weekly, and in addition are washed daily, the head, back, heels, and all dependent parts, also the mouth cleansed daily. Many of our patients are in such an advanced condition that they need the greatest care and handling, which means a longer time devoted to them than others less ill.

Table X.

**Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the
31st December in Institutions.**

Name of Institution	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases		Total
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Pelsall Hall Sanatorium	37	6	—	—	43
Royal Cripples' Hospitals Birmingham ..	—	—	1	7	8
St. Gerard's Hospital ..	—	—	—	1	1
					52

Table XI.

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 32.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	1	1	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	—	5	5	—	—
	Total	—	7	7	—	—
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment.	Adult males	20	22	20	2	20
	Adult females	17	31	27	3	18
	Children	13	9	7	1	14
	Total	50	62	54	6	52
GRAND TOTAL	..	50	69	61	6	52

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

In the previous tables as supplied to the Ministry of Health, are given details of patients belonging to Walsall who have received Institutional Treatment under the Local Tuberculosis Scheme whether at Pelsall Hall Sanatorium or at any other Institution to which they have been sent by the Local Authority.

From Table X, it will be seen that an average of 52 beds have been available for Walsall patients, and from Table XI, that 69 patients were admitted to these beds during the year, 61 being discharged and 6 having a fatal termination.

Table XII.
Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous Patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	CONDITION AT TIME OF DISCHARGE.	DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTION.												GRAND TOTAL					
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.				Totals				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		M.	F.	Ch.		
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	8	2	14
	Not Quiescent ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	7
	Died in Institution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	7
	Not Quiescent ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Died in Institution ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	5	2	..	7
	Not Quiescent ..	2	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	..	10	
	Died in Institution ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	3	

PELSALL HALL SANATORIUM.

On January 1st, 1932, there were 19 males, 17 females and 4 children under the age of 15 under treatment.

During the year 22 males, 32 females, and 11 children were admitted, and 20 males, 28 females, and 8 children discharged.

There were 6 deaths, 2 males, 3 females and 1 child. In 16 of the male and 19 of the female patients, Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum.

Four Ex-Servicemen, chargeable to the Ministry of Pensions, received treatment at the Sanatorium during the year.

Of the total admissions, 12 had previously had a course of Sanatorium treatment, 9 were classified as T.B. plus I, 21 as T.B. plus II, 5 as T.B. plus III, 22 as T.B. minus, 1 was a non-pulmonary case, and 7 cases were admitted for the purposes of observation.

From Table XII, it will be noted that 28 cases were discharged as Quiescent, 14 of whom never demonstrated the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in the sputum. 14 cases out of the total 55 remained under 3 months in the Institution, while 20 remained from 3 to 6 months, 13 remained 6 to 12 months and 8 over 12 months.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

The work of the Committee has proceeded steadily throughout the year, and appropriate grants have been made from time to time to improve the condition of the patients.

The income has been approximately £37, and the expenditure £23, leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of £38.

49 necessitous families have been provided with gifts of clothing by the Civic Guild of Help and 81 patients have received extra nourishment from the Committee for varying periods throughout the year.

402 reports on cases have been submitted and 394 home visits paid by the Civic Guild of Help.

At Christmas, 37 parcels were sent to deserving families who were under the care of the Committee.

In addition, the Committee have, from time to time, throughout the year, made grants of clothing and boots, bedclothes, surgical appliances, and monetary allowances to patients in necessitous circumstances, and have advanced certain sums on loan in connection with the payment of arrears for National Health Insurance Contributions.

Spinal carriages and Bath-chairs have been lent out when necessary and a new Spinal Carriage has been purchased.

Various Ex-service organisations have assisted patients by making clothing, sickness, and monetary grants: maintenance grants have also been obtained to help families while the husband is undergoing Institutional treatment.

The Guild of Help continues, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, to carry out the work of investigation on behalf of the Committee, and to report to the Committee at their monthly meetings. We are indebted to the Honorary Registrar (Miss Elliot) and to the Secretary (Miss Fenn) for the valuable assistance they have given to the Committee.

The After-care Committee have subscribed two guineas to the Walsall Winter Convalescent Fund Society.

WALSALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the School Medical Services for the year ended December 31st, 1932. The report, in the interests of economy, has been considerably curtailed, but nothing of any vital importance has been omitted.

1. STAFF.

There has been no change in the personnel of the staff during the year.

2. SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

- (a) 16 provided Schools with 42 departments; of these
- (b) 8 are Senior Schools, and
- (c) 2 are Central Schools with one department each.
- (d) 11 non-provided Schools with 18 departments.
- (e) 1 Open-Air Day School.
- (f) The Beacon Residential School, Lichfield, for mentally defective children.

The number of children on the register at 31st December, 1932 was 17,618, and the average attendance during the year was 16,040.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Richard C. Thomas School, comprising departments for Senior Boys and Senior Girls with accommodation for 480 pupils of either sex, was opened in January, 1932.

A branch Dental Clinic was opened at Field Road in April, 1932.

Alterations and additions have been made to the Senior Girls' and Junior Mixed Department, Whitehall, and electric light has been installed in all Departments.

Improvements have been carried out at Croft Street (additional windows), Whitehall and Hillary Street (removal of galleries), and at Leamore, the sanitary conveniences have been rebuilt and modernised.

Other minor improvements have been carried out at various schools.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year 5,257 children were examined at routine inspections as follows:—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,404
Second Age Group			..	..	..	..	1,740
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,113
							<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,257
							<hr/>

as against 4,780 in 1931. 1,721 children were re-inspected as against 792 and 6,075 special inspections were made as against 5,819.

On re-inspection it was found that in 585 cases no action of any kind had been taken in spite of follow-up visits to the homes by members of the nursing staffs. In 642 cases the defect had been remedied, whilst in 494 cases treatment had been obtained, and although the defect had not been entirely cured, considerable improvement was noted.

5. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS AND ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Parents are invited to be present at the routine medical inspections, indeed the medical officers welcome the opportunity of being able to discuss with parents, and of explaining to them the nature of any abnormality revealed by medical examination. During the year 67% of parents took advantage of the opportunity to be present; in the case of the entrants 71% of parents attended, in the second age group 69%, and in the senior group 52%.

We desire to thank head teachers, and attendance officers for their valuable co-operation. To head teachers we are indebted, not only for facilitating the work of the medical staff at the time of their visits, but also for their help in following up that work in their subsequent interviews with parents.

Our thanks are once more due to Inspector Pateman of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for the very great help he has rendered to us during the year. Most of that work is done quietly and does not come to the knowledge of members of the Education Committee nor to the general public. His work, nevertheless, carried out as it is with the utmost tact, courtesy, and efficiency, is most beneficial in its results.

6. THE RESULTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

823 children out of a total of 5,257 examined, or 15.65% were found to be suffering from defects which required treatment, i.e., of the entrants 10%, of the second age group 20%, and of the third age group 15%.

Amongst the more serious defects found, defective vision again heads the list, 307 children being found to require treatment. In addition, 27 children were found to be suffering from squint. Enlarged tonsils or adenoids were found in 277 cases, and physical deformity in 127 cases.

Following upon the medical inspection in the schools, the health visitors paid 1,716 visits to children in their own homes. In addition to spending 268 half days at medical inspections in the schools, they paid 418 visits to the schools for the purpose of cleanliness inspections, 47,380 children being examined. 3,799 individual children were found to be suffering from verminous conditions of head or body and 1,976 notes were sent to parents respecting these children.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year in such cases either under the Education Act, 1921, or under the School Attendance Bye-Laws.

7. MALNUTRITION.

Careful investigations have been made into the question of Malnutrition in School children and special visits have been paid to schools with the object of ascertaining to what extent Malnutrition existed. We are able to state that, as yet, there is little evidence that Malnutrition exists to any extent. We have examined many children referred to us who looked thin and pale—they were in most instances children who were convalescent from an attack of the prevailing epidemic diseases, Mumps and Influenza, but these children rarely showed evidence of Malnutrition. Some came from bad stock whose basic constitution was poor, and who present a greater social problem than that of underfeeding.

There were others who looked delicate and who were described as being like “hot-house plants,” children with poor appetites, poorly nourished bodies, and a highly strung sensitive nervous system. These latter are the children of over-anxious parents who tend to fuss and coddle them too much. They are as a rule subject to no restraint, and are improperly fed, being given too much carbohydrate in the form of sugars, pastries, or bon-bons, too much soft food and insufficient protein. They are, if anything, overclothed and are seldom allowed to have a bedroom to themselves and rarely allowed to have the bedroom window open at night. One striking case was that of a boy of twelve years who shared the same bed (he would not sleep by himself) as an elderly female relative with whom he lived and who was quickly turning him into an introspective neurotic wreck.

This type of child suffers as much from improper handling as from improper feeding, and only when a more normal attitude on the part of the parents is secured will these children have the opportunity to grow up as healthy normal and sane individuals.

The problem to-day is no new one; it is one, not so much of insufficient food but rather of improper food. Bread, tinned foods, condensed or sterilised milk bulk too largely in the dietary of many households. It is not that the facilities for obtaining and cooking the right food are always absent, very often it is lack of knowledge, prejudice and an unwillingness to change that are the barriers.

8. SCHOOL CLINICS.

The arrangements in force at the schools remain as in previous years. During the year 14,278 attendances were made at Bradford Street, 6,477 at Littleton Street, and 4,550 at Field Road Clinics, as against 13,444, 7,029, and 4,968 respectively.

9. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Another excellent year's work has been accomplished at the Orthopædic Clinic. There has been an increase in the number of cases treated during the year, 438 as against 359 in the previous year, but as very many of these have been cases of deformity in an early stage and of a minor degree, the results have been most satisfactory. These cases are referred to the clinic by the School Medical Inspectors, who detect them in the course of their routine medical examinations in the schools, and as a result of prompt diagnosis followed by prompt and efficient treatment, many a child is saved from passing into permanent and disabling crippledom.

Details of the work carried out in both departments of the clinic will be found in the following tables which should be studied carefully by those who desire to know and those who do not know, how very comprehensive is the work of an Orthopædic Scheme.

438 Walsall cases were examined by the Surgeon Specialist during the year (312 Education, 20 Tuberculosis, 102 Maternity and Child Welfare and 4 other cases) and 1,612 attendances were made by these patients for treatment. The following is an analysis of the cases seen with the number of those discharged from treatment with their defects remedied.

	Examined	Cured	Improved
Paralysis	39	2	2
Rickets	11	3	1
Congenital Deformities ..	21	—	1
Tuberculosis	20	1	1
Scoliosis	113	13	3
Foot Deformities	78	13	6
Postural Deformities	57	9	5
Knock Knees	12	1	1
Bow Legs	16	2	2
Torticollis	2	—	—
Other Cases	69	5	1
	438	49	23

Of the 49 cases discharged as cured, 36 were Education cases, 1 Tuberculosis and 12 Maternity and Child Welfare.

In addition 87 other cases were discharged from the Bradford Street clinic as follows:—

Transferred to Broad St. Clinic (over age)	9 cases
Refused treatment	9 "
Non-attendance	31 "
Referred to other hospitals	1 "
Under own doctor	1 "
No treatment advised	21 "
To report if further trouble	1 "
Left the district	4 "
Others	10 "
	<hr/>
Total ..	87
	<hr/>

26 cases were admitted to the Orthopædic Hospital.

At the Massage Clinic 256 Walsall cases were dealt with (Education 221, Tuberculosis 3, Maternity and Child Welfare 32), these cases making 7,601 attendances for treatment.

The cases dealt with included:—

Scoliosis	169 cases.
Flat Feet	27 "
Rickets	16 "
Anterior Poliomyelitis	7 "
Infantile Hemiplegia	4 "
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	3 "
Other Congenital Deformities	5 "
Birth Palsy	3 "
Torticollis	1 "
Monoplegia	4 "
Diplegia	5 "
Tuberculous Joint	3 "
Other conditions	9 "

146 cases were discharged from treatment during the year (Education 131, Tuberculosis 2, Maternity and Child Welfare 13) the results being as follows:—

	Cured	Improved	Admitted to Hospital
Scoliosis	16	52	—
Flat Feet	1	11	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	1	2	—
Rickets	2	2	1
Infantile Hemiplegia ..	—	2	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	—	1	1
Birth Palsy	1	—	—
Monoplegia	—	1	—
Diplegia	—	1	—
Other Conditions ..	1	3	1
	22	75	5

7 others were referred to Broad Street, 1 to another Hospital, 2 to their own Doctors, 27 ceased attendance, 2 left the district and 5 were discharged as unsuitable for treatment.

19 Education cases were admitted from the Walsall Clinic for in-patient treatment at the Orthopædic Hospital or at The Woodlands.

Staffordshire Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees continue to send their cases to our Clinic, as do also the Wednesbury Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees. No cases have been sent by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of Darlaston since January.

During the year 72 cases making 224 attendances were sent to the clinic by these authorities, 33 attended the Massage Department making 684 attendances. 19 Walsall Education cases were recommended for in-patient treatment and were admitted to The Woodlands for periods varying from 2 days to over six months. In addition, 2 children have been admitted to Heatherwood Orthopædic Hospital, Ascot, through the instrumentality of the United Services Funds.

Mr. Mills, F.R.C.S., the Surgeon Specialist in charge sends the following observations upon the work of the clinic during the year :

“Once again we can record a very satisfactory year’s work. 510 cases were examined and with the rarest exceptions, treatment was found necessary in every case. This number shows an increase of 151 over that of 1931. Two points of special interest are deserving of comment. Firstly, the relatively small number of tuberculous cases indicates that the efforts of the Public Health Department are meeting with their due reward in the conquest of a dread disease, which used to be very prevalent in the children of industrial towns. Secondly, the large proportion of cases which have been discharged as cured. Treatment of orthopædic cases is usually very prolonged and the discharge of 157 out of 510 during one year shows that treatment has been commenced during an early stage of the disease or deformity. This is due of course to the system of frequent inspection by Officers of the Health Department, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the value of this routine work. I should like to take the opportunity of recording my appreciation of the care and enthusiasm with which it is carried out in the Walsall cases, for it is a very large factor in the success of the clinic.”

10. ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The arrangements at this clinic are as in former years, there being no change in the equipment nor in the routine methods of dosage or treatment.

81 school children were treated during the year and they made 1,587 attendances for treatment.

The following is a summary of the conditions treated:—

Debility	..	..	..	..	27
Alopecia	..	..	..	..	7
Eye affections	..	..	..	..	15
Other conditions		..	..	..	32

					81

68 children were discharged from treatment, the results being as follows:—

	Cured	Very much Improved	Improved	Discontinued Treatment	Total
Debility.. ..	12	3	3	6	24
Alopecia ..	1	—	2	1	4
Eye affections ..	6	1	1	6	14
Other conditions	13	2	3	8	26

During the year 5,117 attendances were made by children for treatment as against 4,461 during 1931.

11. TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

We have fortunately been able to make use of the installation of an up-to-date X-ray equipment at the Manor Hospital for the prompt and adequate treatment of any case of ringworm occurring in school children. As the installation was not made until towards the end of the year only one case was treated, the result being most satisfactory. The advantages of X-ray therapy in the treatment of Ringworm may be summarised shortly as follows.

1. The period of infectivity is considerably curtailed.
2. The period of treatment is very considerably shortened.
3. Cure can be effected by one exposure to the X-rays.
4. Treatment by lotions or ointments necessitates the frequent application of irritant substances to the scalp over a long period. The effect on a sensitive skin is frequently to produce a secondary dermatitis which in itself may be difficult of cure.
5. Treatment by X-ray is cleanly.

12. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Non-notifiable Disease. 32 cases of Measles were notified during the first quarter of the year, 74 in the second quarter, 31 in the third quarter, and 49 in the fourth quarter, a total of 186 cases.

295 cases of Mumps were notified during the year, 281 in the fourth quarter, when the disease became epidemic.

244 cases of Chickenpox and 182 cases of Whooping Cough were also notified from the schools during the year.

Scarlet Fever. 135 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified to the Health Department during the year, 81 in children of school age. The cases were of a mild type, and complications were few.

Diphtheria. 60 cases of Diphtheria were notified to the Health Department during the year, as against 122 in 1931. Of the total 29 were children of school age.

We have continued the immunisation of children against Diphtheria throughout the year. Owing largely to the absence of the disease in epidemic form the response has not been so good as in previous years.

934 children were treated at the schools for the first time as against 1,662 in the previous year and 907 were re-tested. In addition, 55 children were immunised at the various Welfare Centres. 956 children received a full course during the year, 17 receiving a partial course. Of children treated in previous years, 757 were re-tested, 187 re-acting to the test, i.e., they were still susceptible to the disease. Of these, 176 received a second course of injections. Of the 570 who were negative, 36 had previously received two courses of injections at intervals of from one to three years. Of 150 children negative in previous years, 8 re-acted to the test and all were immunised.

Up to the end of 1932, 8,301 children and adults have been dealt with, and 5,875 have been protected against the disease, i.e., during the past five years. During 1932 one child who was immunised in June 1932 was admitted to hospital in October suffering from an attack of Nasal Diphtheria. She made an uneventful recovery.

Attendance Certificates. Under the revised regulations of the Board of Education, a certificate covering a period of low attendance at the under-mentioned school was issued.

Week ending period	School	Reason for low attendance
16th December, 1932	Open Air School	Mumps

13. OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

We have pleasure in including the following most interesting report furnished by the Headmistress, Miss C. A. Claydon, upon the work of the Open Air School.

“Much satisfaction still attends the working of the school, resulting as it does in such gratifying improvement in the health and happiness of the delicate children admitted.

During the past year many transfers to the normal schools have taken place, and fifty new scholars have been enrolled. These children seemed, at the outset, to be more delicate, and more backward in attainments than those of any previous year. Their low academic attainments were due partly to their very long absences from the normal schools, and partly to their nervy and debilitated condition when admitted here. It is gratifying to note that the majority of these weakly children are attending the Open Air School quite regularly, and that they have rapidly improved in physique, tone and vigour. As a result of better health and attendance they are already making good progress educationally, although some will never completely recover the ground lost at the outset of their school careers

While much care and patience is expended in helping these children forward with their ordinary school subjects, the curriculum is brightened by many interesting and healthful pursuits, including garden work upon the flower borders, nature lessons in the park, varied craft work, folk dancing, music and dramatic work.

Definite practical training in the rules of health and cleanliness still forms part of each day's programme, special attention being given to the cleaning of teeth. A recent inspection by the School Dental Officer shows that this care is producing good results, the condition of the teeth of these children being above the average. In cases where dental treatment was found necessary, the parents, with very few exceptions, consented to this being carried out; so that the children have now every chance to benefit by their stay in this school. The co-operation and gratitude of the parents is indeed a most encouraging feature of the work here.

Quite apart from the matter of the improvement in the children's health, it is pleasing to see how the character and bearing of the scholars develops in the home-like atmosphere of this school, where such occasions

as meal-times give good opportunities for training in mutual helpfulness, courtesy and unselfishness.

In times when economy in spending is so necessary, it may be of interest to note that the daily cost of foodstuffs used in supplying the children with healthful and appetizing dinners is now only $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head. This is a slight reduction on the cost of any previous year, although the dinners are now much more varied and pleasing than in the early days of the school.

In conclusion, it may be well to mention that several scholars leave us every year on becoming exempt by age, and efforts are made to help them to obtain employment suitable for their health and aptitudes. In most cases this has been successfully accomplished; and past pupils, whose delight it is to re-visit the school, give pleasing reports of their continued good health and success in their work."

14. NURSERY CLASSES.

All children attending Nursery classes are medically examined during the Autumn term as specials, a careful note of each defect being made. Of 228 children under the age of 5 years, no less than 104 were found to be suffering from one or more defects, the association of dental caries and enlarged tonsils being noted in 8 cases, dental caries and bronchitis in 3 cases, enlarged tonsils and bronchitis in 3 cases and so on. The following are a list of the defects found.

	No. of Children suffering from	No. of Children requiring treatment
Defective Teeth	45	44
Enlarged Tonsils or Adenoids or both	40	11
Strabismus	7	5
Defective Hearing	1	—
Heart Disease	6	—
Bronchitis	15	5
Orthopædic Defects	3	2
Defective Speech	4	—
Enlarged Glands	3	1
Other Conditions	6	2
	—	—
Total	130	70
	—	—

The principal defects again noted were dental caries, 45 children or 19.7% being found to be suffering from this defect. 40 or 17.5% were suffering from enlarged tonsils, 7 from squint, 15 from bronchitis, etc. It is pleasing to record, however, that quite a number of children had their defects attended to so soon as their parents' attention was called to it.

It gives me great pleasure to include the following interesting report on the work of the Nursery Class at Hillary Street School which has been kindly sent by Miss Blenkinsop.

“Although the Nursery Class is a theme of controversy, there are many people who are its ardent supporters. Indeed one has only to see the happy clean and contented faces of the three and four year olds, to realise that a well ordered nursery class is to be preferred to the influences of the home surroundings from which these children come. We have found that, not only do the mal-nourished, anæmic or rickety children benefit from an early admittance to school, but the spoilt child has the privilege of companionship; he learns control, and nowhere in later school years can this habit of control be more fostered than in the Nursery Class.

We have added to our toys a beautiful eight roomed doll's house, to which the children have free access. What matter if sometimes the bathroom furniture is in the dining room—we know that the desire to play with such a toy has been fulfilled.

Other toys added to our supply are:—

A.—THOSE SUITABLE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PLAY—blocks of various sizes, shapes and colours, large wooden beads.

B. TOYS SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO HELP SENSE DISCRIMINATION, size, form, colour, etc., puzzles, the long stair.

C. TOYS THAT GIVE THE SUITABLE PHYSICAL EXERCISE IN THE OPEN AIR AND AN ATTAINMENT OF SKILL—steps to climb, balance bar, nine-pins, etc.

D. TOYS TO BE DRAGGED ALONG, carts, trucks, etc.

E. TOYS THAT STIMULATE IMITATIVE PLAY, doll's house, trains, farm-yard, etc.

We have a few children in the Nursery Class who are improperly fed. During the term we have fed these children with milk at lunch time and Malt and Cod Liver Oil during the morning. They certainly seem to have improved with this treatment.

The children are delighted that they now have a small garden. Here there is a space for shrubs, bird bath and table. These we hope to add in the near future. In this way we shall offer endless opportunity for full mental and emotional development that children require.

Sufficient stretcher beds have now been provided. These we hope to improve by using ambulance cloth instead of canvas. The children sleep comfortably from 2-15 to 3-15 p.m. every afternoon. Voluntary help has come from older girls who have young sisters or brothers in the Infants School, and indeed it is quite a coveted post for the girls to help during the dinner hour, or at 8-30 a.m. They put out beds for the afternoon session, or help with shoes, etc., and we feel that these girls are incidentally having their first lessons in mother-craft.

Records are kept in the Nursery Class. They are very simple and show the following details.

RECORD CARD.

School.

Age.

Name.

Control.

Date of Birth.

Conversation

Home Conditions.

Sense Training.

-
- Other details
- A. Marked ability in any form or *Visa Voce*.
 - B. Any mental peculiarity.
 - C. Any physical defects—eyes, limbs, etc.
 - D. Precocious Children — Retiring Children.

Extracts from Medical Cards are written on the other side of Report.

Records of this kind are most interesting. We have watched children develop and notes have been kept on progress. We well remember twins coming to school lacking energy, seeming to have a distinct inferiority complex. They were nervous of other children and cried at the least provocation. Gradually these children realised that the nursery was a happy place, that they had toys here which could be used, the like of which they had not at home, and that other children were kind and sociable. At a later date, their mother told us that there was rivalry between the twins as to whom should be dressed first, because whoever was at the School first, got that coveted toy—the doll's pram. (Nursery children come to school as soon after 8-30 a.m. as they please. There is always a teacher to receive them).

Another interesting study has been made of Percy. This child, when he entered school, was a shy, untidy, retiring boy. He came from a very poor home, but he responded to kindness and companionship to a remarkable degree. He has a lovely smile and has a natural desire to help. Without being told he will lift a chair for a tinier child than himself, will open a door for another child who cannot do so, and since we have prevailed upon him that it is nicer to be clean than dirty, he has certainly made an effort to come clean. Incidentally we are educating his mother, and her standard of cleanliness is steadily rising. We have given Percy a new jersey and of this he is very proud.

As we watch the development of our Nursery Class, handicapped as we are for want of space, etc., we are convinced that the spirit behind our effort is right, and we feel that our little community, with the privileges it offers, embodies the best characteristics of family life—in so far as the children, under our care, have companionship—a potent agency of perfect physical and mental health, as well as a power to develop the social instincts of little children.”

15. THE HOLIDAY CAMP.

The School Children's Holiday Camp at Streetly was conducted during May, June and July as a school, the children spending the whole week at the camp. During April and September the camp was open at week-ends only; in addition, during the Whitsuntide and Midsummer holidays the camp was fully occupied.

In all 1,056 children (624 boys and 432 girls) were admitted to the camp during the season.

In addition, 50 children were sent to the Slater Memorial Home, Lynwood, Barr Common, through the good offices of the Poor Children's Country Holiday Society.

16. PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

(a) **Blind.** Six totally blind and 4 partially blind children are being educated at various special schools certified for the purpose. In addition, 18 partially blind children are attending elementary schools in the Borough, 5 others not being at school.

(b) **Deaf.** Ten totally deaf children and one partially deaf are being educated at special schools, 6 partially deaf children being in attendance at the elementary schools, 6 not being at school (the majority of these being over 14 years of age).

(c) **Cripples.** The total number of children suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere with a child's normal mode of life was 85. Of that number 57 were in attendance at the elementary schools.

(d) **Heart Disease.** 35 children are known to have Heart Disease of a severe degree, 21 of these being in attendance at the elementary schools, and 14 not at school.

The majority of these children are kept under observation at the Rheumatic Clinic which is conducted on Saturday mornings at the Littleton Street Clinic by Dr. Edward A. Johnston, Assistant Medical Officer of Health to whom we are indebted for the following report on the work of the clinic.

RHEUMATIC CLINIC.

"The clinic continues to be held at Littleton Street Centre on Saturday morning at 10 a.m. The attendances are very satisfactory and the interest of the parents well maintained.

The chief aim of the clinic is, as formerly, to prevent recurrences of acute attacks of Rheumatism as far as possible. We try to do this by advising the parent to have all septic foci in the child dealt with, e.g., teeth, tonsils, discharging ears, etc.

Attention is also directed towards getting the child in a good general condition. The importance of rest in the life of the rheumatic child is always emphasised.

One striking feature revealed by the clinic is the lack of sufficient hospital accommodation for rheumatic cases. Acute cases of rheumatism require, at the very least, three months hospital treatment and this is rarely, if ever, obtained. This initial hospital treatment is so important for the preservation of the cardiac condition of the child that we ought to provide the necessary hospital accommodation if at all possible.

A classification of the cases attending the Clinic is given below:—

No. of cases on Register on 31st December, 1931	..	..	50
No. of new cases in 1932	..	..	63
Total of cases now on Register	..	..	113
Total number of new cases..	..	Male	28
		Female	35
Chorea .. .. .	..	Male	8
		Female	6
Rheumatism .. .. .	..	Male	15
		Female	21
Non-Rheumatism .. .. .	..	Male	1
		Female	5
Heart Disease (Non Rheumatic)	..	Male	5
		Female	2
Total number of attendances of new cases	..	..	363
Total number of children not attending school		Male	7
		Female	7
Total attendances .. .. .	..	..	677
No. of Sessions .. .. .	..	..	47
Average attendance per Session .. .. .	..	..	14.4
Total number of children attending Clinic who should be attending Special School ..		Male	8
		Female	13
		Total	21

17. MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

At the end of the year the number of educable mentally defective (feeble-minded) children ascertained was 180 as against 174 at the end of 1931. In addition, 14 children were notified to the Statutory Committee under Section 2 (subsections 2b and 4) of the Mental Deficiency Regulations as follows:—

Idiots	2
Imbeciles	3
Unable to be instructed in a special school	4
Notified on leaving a special school	5

As noted in previous reports, the lack of special day classes in the Borough for children of this type is a handicap. A few classes for retarded children have already been formed in the Senior Schools and these are doing much valuable work. We still, however, suffer from some difficulty in the notification of mentally defective children who leave school at the age of 14 but who cannot be passed over to the Statutory Committee until the age of 16. Every endeavour is made however by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare to supervise these children and to keep a friendly eye upon them.

At the Occupation Centre in Hatherton Street—the lower grade defective is catered for. The centre is a full time one. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the Junior Class (34 on the roll) attend from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., taking lunch at the centre. Tuesday and Thursday afternoons are devoted to the Seniors (19 on the roll). Steady progress is being made in the instruction and training of the defectives who are keenly interested in their work.

The following report of the work carried out by the Civic Guild of Help during the year for the Education Authority in the way of supervision and after-care has been received.

Ascertainment at 31st December, 1932:—

Feeble-minded	164
Epileptic and Borderline	142
	—
Total	306
	—

643 visits have been paid to the homes of children during the year.

25 children are in residence at the Beacon School, Lichfield.

23 names were removed from the Register on attaining the age of 16 years, 2 having left the district, 2 as not being mentally defective, and 1 on transfer from a Home Office School to a certified Institution.

During the year 51 cases were added to the Register and visits paid.

Feeble-minded	..	..	..	23
Epileptic and Borderline	..	..	..	28
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	51
				<hr/>

Of these 3 were referred to the Statutory Authority, 2 were admitted to the Beacon School. During the year 16 children on the Register left school at the age of 14 but only 4 of those have obtained work. Two others have been admitted to special schools for epileptic children, and two children have been removed from the Elementary Schools to a private school of little educational value.

In areas such as this where there are no special Day Schools, the supervision undertaken for the Local Education Authority of the Mentally deficient children between the ages of 14 and 16 is work of particular importance and the contact with the parents obtained by visiting in the homes during the early years stands in good stead when after-care is continued on behalf of the Local Authority. Our experience is that parents on the whole welcome the visitor and are appreciative of the efforts made on behalf of their children.

The Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare continues to work for the Education Committee by visiting and making reports to the Director of Education, the School Medical Officer, and the Superintendent of Beacon School, on children in attendance at the Elementary Schools and the Residential School at Lichfield.

Boots and clothing have been supplied to necessitous defective children from the Archer Charity and Rotary Clothing Drive.

Grants have been made through the United Services Fund, The Heath Trust, and other ex-service funds in cases of sickness. Fares have been paid to enable parents to visit their children at Beacon School and to obtain treatment from Hospital and Convalescent Homes.

Mr. G. F. Taylor (Superintendent) sends the following report on the work of the School during the year:—

Admissions and Discharges. It may be owing to the financial stringency of the times that we are receiving rather fewer applications for admission of a suitable type than formerly, so that our numbers have been about two below our accommodation throughout the year. There are 31 Local Education Authorities using the School, and 25 of our children are Walsall boys and girls.

During the year we discharged in all 14 children, 12 at the age limit, and two little girls, one of whom was unsuitable on physical grounds for retention here, and one was withdrawn by the responsible Authority.

Our admissions for the year have totalled 14. The average age of these new children has been just over ten years, which is rather high. At the present moment we haven't a girl in the School under ten years of age, and we have only eight such boys. It seems that unless a child is glaringly imbecile, his mental subnormality is not usually seriously suspected until he is in his teens, which from the educational point of view is a serious state of affairs.

One of our boys discharged a year ago to his responsible Authority in the South of England was so much improved by his training here that the certifying officer before whom he appeared was unable any longer to certify him. As the boy had no connections he was therefore passed on to the charge of the local P.A.C. Institution. In a short time he requested his discharge, and being granted it, he walked from Wiltshire to Lichfield, stopping at the casual wards en route, and duly arrived at the School, the only home he knew. A situation and suitable lodgings have been found the lad in the immediate neighbourhood, his condition is most satisfactory, and the boy is perfectly happy.

Health. Throughout the year the health of the children has been very good. There was in January an outbreak of Measles confined to five children, and later in the year one child developed whooping cough. Apart from these

we have enjoyed immunity from infectious diseases and but for minor ailments and slight accidents incidental to child-hood, we have maintained a very high standard of health.

The usual investigations into each child's dental, visual, physical and mental conditions were carried out, and all necessary provision made in each case. In all these respects definite improvement was most unmistakably apparent and the benefits to these children of residential school training clearly emphasised.

Education and Training. An important change was made in February when the bulk of the academic work was taken over by the Headmaster and much of the instruction in practical subjects was allotted to Mr. Pine. The boys are now provided with a much wider variety of occupational lessons. The boys' Senior Class for Manual Instruction must of necessity be reasonably small, and as our Junior Class this year is smaller than it has ever been, the Intermediate Class is rather too large, totalling 30 children. The distribution of scholars to classes is dependent upon the mental and chronological ages, and obviously it is most desirable that all new admissions should enter at the Junior Class and so pass right through the School. The change made early in the year has proved to be a definite step forward. The benefit to the boys was clearly in evidence on the occasion of our Annual Exhibition of Work, but their increased self-confidence, the improvement in their care of property and their greater interest in common things are also results in no small measure due to the altered curriculum.

An indication of the improvement in Reading through the school is in the fact that 50% of our number can now be supplied with hymn books for use at Morning Prayers, and we no longer have to confine ourselves to the singing of a few hymns that have been laboriously memorised. Moreover, by their own reading in their leisure time many of the children learned their recitations and songs, etc., for our Annual Entertainment. This has never before been possible.

The teacher in charge of our Junior Class was sent on a three weeks' course of instruction during the Summer, much to her own interest and to the great advantage of the School. These short Courses, arranged by the Central Association for Mental Welfare and approved by the Board of Education, are at present the only specialised training for teachers in Special Schools. They are of very great value and assistance to the teachers who invariably find in them a great inspiration for their work.

Recreation. Much of the leisure time of the children has been occupied by walks into the neighbourhood and also by visits of an educational nature. The senior children are fairly familiar with the Cathedral and with the local museum, and one afternoon in the summer six boys were permitted to explore the Rawnsley Pit to the coal face.

Cricket, netball and swimming have been enjoyed in their season and matches have been played against the Lichfield Central School and the Centenary School, Walsall.

Interest has been shewn in the School during the year by the recently formed Toc H Group, some of whose members have on various occasions come along and taken a few of our senior boys for interesting walks, befriending them. The boys have learned to look forward to these hikes with keen anticipation.

The children's private garden plots have been a source of much pleasure and some have been extremely well maintained. In these plots the owners are allowed to do just as they please, though advice and encouragement are freely given the really enthusiastic.

Much profitable work is attempted by way of evening classes for singing, needlework, history, etc., and everything is done to induce the children to avoid idleness and vacuity of mind.

Our Boy Scouts, fewer in number than formerly, are now better able to understand the fundamental ideas of the Scout Movement. They enjoy out of door activities, and they have attended functions organized by the Scouts of the District—Church Parades, and also a week-end camp, in which they had the opportunity to mingle with other troops of boys, greatly to their own advantage. Our Guide Company has been deprived of its Captain and unfortunately we are unable to find a successor.

Special Events. During March, their parents consenting, eight of our boys and girls were confirmed by the Bishop of Lichfield at a most impressive Service in the Cathedral.

Two Outings in the Summer were enjoyed by those children who remained at school for their holidays, the one by motor-coach to Rhyl and the other by rail to Milford Downs.

One afternoon in June a Sports Programme was carried through. The field had been suitably prepared and marked out for running by means of attractive little flags prepared by the Handicraft Class, and we were favoured with fine weather. The 23 items included events for all, and some very good efforts were made. In High Jump one girl cleared 49 inches. The final event, the Relay Race, involved 72 of our 76 children over a course that traversed the whole of the garden and the field.

Our Annual Prize Distribution on December 8th was a highly successful occasion. The prizes were presented by Mrs. W. H. Keay and Councillor C. S. Moore presided. An entertainment by the children was greatly appreciated, the programme was of the variety type, and 30 of our 76 children appeared upon the stage. An exhibition of the children's work, displayed in the classroom, was considered more creditable than any previous show, and included a wide range of articles in Needlework, Laundrywork, Cookery, Cobbling, Woodwork and Metalwork.

With a view to making a contribution towards the funds of the New Hospital, the children gave two entertainments, the one to children, of whom there were two hundred in the audience, and the other to adults. The collections taken up on these occasions enabled the children to send £2 15s. 0d. to the hospital treasurer.

Vacations. The usual vacations at Summer or at Christmas were granted and rather more than a half our number visited their homes either once or twice during the year. Those remaining at School for their holidays were allowed increased license and besides enjoying the excursions already mentioned, they went on various rambles into the neighbourhood or they were in some cases allowed to go out unsupervised, a privilege they thoroughly appreciated.

Visitors. The School has been visited during the year on many occasions by our Chairman, Councillor A. Brockhurst, J.P., by members of our Committee of Management, by the Director of Education, Mr. V. J. Moore, and by the School Medical Officer, Dr. Clark and his Assistant.

Staff. In September, Miss M. Strang, our Domestic Science Mistress, was transferred to another school under the Walsall Education Committee, and her vacancy was filled by Miss M. J. Carey, a young teacher straight

from college. Miss Stang had succeeded in securing some surprising results from her very difficult pupils, all of whom became very much attached to her.

18. DENTAL TREATMENT.

In addition to the dental inspection of children by the School Dental Officer, the School Medical Officers carry out a dental inspection of all school children in the course of their normal routine inspections, and as a result of this 1,179 children out of 5,257 inspected were found to be suffering from dental defects requiring treatment.

A list of all these children is sent to the School Dental Officer each week, parents being instructed to sign the form of consent authorising the necessary treatment to be carried out, and to return these forms to the dental clinic.

Mr. D. A. Parsons, L.D.S., the School Dental Officer, submits the following report:—

“A comparison of the figures of this year with last year show very little variation. There have been approximately 600 more children treated this year, but this is accounted for by the fact that there has been an increase in the number of extractions and a decrease in the number of fillings.

There is a slight improvement in the percentage of children who required “No treatment” at the inspections, but this figure is bound to remain more or less the same until there is an extension of the present service.

The Field Road Clinic at Bloxwich was opened in April, and since then three afternoon sessions per week have been spent there.

During the year inspections have been carried out at 14 schools (Infant Departments only) including a visit to the Beacon School, Lichfield. The Master and Matron of this School are to be congratulated on the very excellent condition of the teeth of the children there. It is proof positive of what (1) a balanced diet, (2) regular cleaning, and (3) regular inspection and treatment can achieve.

I would like to thank particularly the Head Teachers of Palfrey Senior School, Whitehall Junior Mixed and Wisemore Infants for their co-operation and the keen interest they have taken in encouraging Dental Hygiene. I am confident that it is in the power of the teacher to reduce considerably the present high percentage of refusals."

19. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

747 pupils at Queen Mary's Schools were inspected during the year, 510 (385 boys, 125 girls) as routine inspections (3 girls put forward as special cases), and 234 (114 boys, 120 girls) as revisions.

The principal defects found to require treatment were defective vision 27 cases, dental caries 58 cases, 32 cases of flat foot, 12 of spinal curvature, 8 of other orthopædic defects, together with 19 cases of enlarged tonsils.

Revisions 1932.

	Boys	Girls
Defect cured	14	40
" improved	40	47
" not improved ..	7	15
No treatment received ..	53	18
	—	—
Total	114	120
	—	—

After each Medical Inspection, a list of all defects is sent to the Headmaster and Headmistress respectively, and at the same time the parents are notified as to the defect found and as to the necessity of treatment being obtained. Should the defect not be treated when the doctor next visits the school a second or third reminder is sent to the parents.

The percentage of dental defects is again very high as is also the percentage of defective vision. Flat foot mostly of a minor degree is very noticeable. This is a condition which, in its incipient stages is capable of being remedied by means of suitable exercises. Scoliosis, which is often the result of faulty posture, is likewise curable, though this may mean a course of appropriate exercises over a long period under the care of a skilled masseuse.

We are aware that the medical inspection of pupils at a school cannot be carried out without a certain amount of disorganisation of the normal school work, and we are grateful to the Principals of the School for their interest in our work and for the help they have afforded us. We, on our part, endeavour to do our part as expeditiously as is consistent with the efficient carrying out of our work.

20. STATISTICAL TABLES.

The Statistical Tables required by the Board of Education are appended.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES A. M. CLARK,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

AREA : WALSALL C.B.

Table I.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED YEAR ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER, 1932.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	1,404
Second Age Group	1,740
Third Age Group	2,113
Number of other Routine Inspections	—
	Total 5,257

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	6,075
Number of Re-Inspections	1,721
	Total 7,796

Table II.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (5)
MALNUTRITION	8	15	13	—
SKIN.				
Ringworm				
Scalp	—	—	16	—
Body	1	—	15	—
Scabies	3	1	31	—
Impetigo	15	2	318	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	6	10	310	—
EYE.				
Blepharitis	15	10	102	2
Conjunctivitis	10	6	274	—
Keratitis	—	—	32	—
Corneal Opacities	—	1	7	—
Defective Vision (excluding squint)	307	84	35	—
Squint	27	21	16	3
Other Conditions	9	1	34	1

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (5)
EAR.				
Defective Hearing	31	9	66	—
Otitis Media	18	15	149	—
Other Ear Diseases	3	—	142	—
NOSE AND THROAT.				
Enlarged Tonsils only	163	322	32	29
Adenoids only	25	14	13	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	89	58	346	13
Other Conditions	14	11	2	1
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous) ..				
	6	28	130	1
DEFECTIVE SPEECH				
	2	15	2	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION.				
Heart Disease—Organic	3	21	13	3
Functional	2	37	5	4
Anæmia	11	16	111	1
LUNGS.				
Bronchitis	40	67	949	2
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	4	31	30	7
TUBERCULOSIS.				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	1	3	10	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	—	4	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	1	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	1	1	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Epilepsy	—	1	4	—
Chorea	3	2	10	—
Other Conditions	1	3	149	—
DEFORMITIES.				
Rickets	2	4	—	—
Spinal Curvature	65	20	8	—
Other Forms	60	39	47	—
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES. ..				
	86	123	1,629	7

Table II.—continued.

B. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
Code Groups—			
Entrants	1,404	150	10·68
Second Age Group	1,740	356	20·44
Third Age Group	2,113	317	15·00
TOTAL (Code Groups)	5,257	823	15·65

Table III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, i.e. any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling or Heart Disease			7	4	11
BLIND (Including partially Blind).	(i) Suitable for training in a School for the totally Blind	At Certified Schools for the Blind	2	4	6
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind	4	—	4
		At Public Elementary Schools	10	7	17
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution		2	3	5	
DEAF (including Deaf and Dumb and partially Deaf).	(i) Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	7	3	10
		At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	2	2
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf	1	—	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	3	3	6
At other Institutions		—	—	—	
At no School or Institution		2	2	4	
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feeble-minded.	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	21	5	26
		At Public Elementary Schools	70	40	110
		At other Institutions	1	2	3
		At no School or Institution	19	22	41

Table III.—continued.

			Boys	Girls	Total
EPILEPTICS.	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy.	At Certified Schools for Epileptics ..	2	—	2
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	1	1
		At no School or Institution ..	4	—	4
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	At Public Elementary Schools ..	16	13	29
		At no School or Institution	4	1	5
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Active pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	4	4
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ..	—	—	—
	Quiescent or arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ..	4	2	6
		At Public Elementary Schools ..	9	23	32
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ..	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of the Peripheral Glands.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—	
	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—	
	At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ..	1	1	2	
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	6	8	14	
	At other Institutions	—	—	—	
	At no School or Institution ..	—	2	2	
Abdominal Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	2	2	
	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—	
	At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ..	1	3	4	
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	5	8	13	
	At other Institutions	—	—	—	
	At no School or Institution ..	1	2	3	

Table III.—continued

		Boys	Girls	Total	
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE (continued).	Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints (not including deformities due to old Tuberculosis).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	10	1	11
		At Public Elementary Schools ..	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	4	—	4
		At no School or Institution ..	1	—	1
	Tuberculosis of other organs (skin, etc.).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ..	4	—	4
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ..	1	—	1
	Delicate Children, i.e. all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open-Air School.	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ..	23	25	48
		At Public Elementary Schools ..	141	131	272
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
	Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At Certified Hospital Schools ..	1	3	4
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ..	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools ..		27	30	57	
At other Institutions		1	—	1	
Children with heart disease, i.e. children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public elementary school.	At no School or Institution ..	9	14	23	
	At Certified Hospital Schools ..	—	—	—	
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—	
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools ..	—	—	—	
	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—	
	At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ..	—	—	—	
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	8	13	21	
At other Institutions	—	—	—		
At no School or Institution ..	7	7	14		

Table IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment, during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp	5	—	5
Ringworm—Body	43	—	43
Scabies	3	—	3
Impetigo	1,089	—	1,089
Other Skin Diseases	92	—	92
MINOR EYE DEFECTS— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) ..	464	—	464
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	178	—	178
MISCELLANEOUS— (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	2,535	—	2,535
TOTAL ..	4,409	—	4,409

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects,
treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by private prac- titioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme (3)	Otherwise. (4)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	854	—	—	854

Table IV.—continued.**TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM SPECTACLES WERE PRESCRIBED.**

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	483
(b) Otherwise	—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO OBTAINED OR RECEIVED SPECTACLES.

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	435
(b) Otherwise	—

GROUP III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
182	—	182	—	182

GROUP IV. DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were —	Totals.
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—	
Routine Age Groups 5-14 ..	3,233
Specials	1,982
	—————
	5,215
(b) Found to require treatment	4,838
(c) Actually treated	3,074
(2) Half-days devoted to—	
Inspection	18
Treatment	442
	—————
	460
(3) Attendances made by the Children for treatment	3,742

Table IV.—continued.

DENTAL DEFECTS—continued.

(4) Fillings—					
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	174	
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	81	
				255	
(5) Extractions—					
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	1,296	
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	7,665	
				8,961	
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	..	..	..	—	12
(7) Other operations—					
Permanent Teeth	}	..	..	..	143
Temporary Teeth					

GROUP V.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of Visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	15.56
(ii) Total number of Examinations of Children in the Schools by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	47,380
(iii) Number of individual Children found unclean	..				3,799
(iv) Number of Children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	..	..	..		—
(v) Number of cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	..	..	..		—
(b) Under School Attendance By-Laws	..	..			—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS					510
B. OTHER INSPECTIONS					234
Number of Special Inspections					3
Total ..					747

Table II A.
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (5)
MALNUTRITION	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness (See Table IV., Group V.)				
SKIN.				
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	—	2	—	—
EYE.				
Blepharitis	—	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ..	27	39	—	—
Squint	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
EAR.				
Defective Hearing	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	1	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	—	—	—

Table II. A.—continued.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (5)
NOSE AND THROAT				
Enlarged Tonsils only	3	16	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ..	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions	1	—	—	—
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous)				
	—	1	—	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH				
	—	2	—	—
DENTAL CARIES				
	58	1	—	—
HEART CIRCULATION.				
Heart Disease—Organic	—	—	—	—
Functional	—	5	—	—
Anæmia	1	1	—	1
LUNGS.				
Bronchitis	—	2	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Disease	—	3	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS.				
Pulmonary—Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	2	—	1
DEFORMITIES.				
Rickets	—	1	—	—
Spinal Curvature	2	10	—	—
Flat Foot	12	20	—	—
Other Forms	1	6	—	—
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ..				
	1	5	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Being that for the year ended December 31st, 1932.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my 35th Annual Report, viz:—that for the year 1932, giving particulars of the work performed under your direction by the Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department.

Particulars of Nuisances and Other Matters reported by the Sanitary Inspectors.

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS.		
Foul Drains, water closets, privies, ashpits, sinks, urinals, etc. ..	179	258	303	231	971		
Offensive accumulations	5	14	11	16	46		
Animals kept as to be a nuisance ..	3	2	7	9	21		
Black smoke, gas leakages etc ..	—	3	3	2	8		
Unwholesome premises needing limewashing	268	151	203	170	792		
Insufficient water closets, ashpits, drains	745	565	1201	1156	3667		
Dwelling houses needing repairs under Public Health Act, 1875 ..	185	217	296	116	814		
Dwelling houses needing repairs under Housing Act, 1930 ..	43	50	12	4	109		
Houses let-in-lodgings to comply with Byelaws	—	9	1	19	29		
Dwelling houses overcrowded ..	20	13	40	6	79		
Dwelling houses, verminous ..	6	14	17	7	44		
Sundry	47	118	72	36	273		
To BOROUGH SURVEYOR	{	Dangerous Structures	14	24	64	48	150
		Insufficient water supply	—	—	46	1	47
		Defective sewer ..	—	—	—	1	1
		Obstructed and Foul Street gullies and sewers	—	1	10	3	14
		Sundry	—	1	1	1	3
To cleanse ashpits	—	—	—	—	1362		
Totals ..	1515	1440	2287	1826	8430		

Nuisances on Books, and Number of Notices served.

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS
No. of notices on books 31/12/31 ..	212	206	268	164	850
No. of Nuisances and other matters reported during the year ..	1515	1440	2287	1826	7068
No. of informal notices served during the year	564	578	759	667	2568
*No. of statutory notices served during the year	255	208	257	239	959
No. of Nuisances abated	1526	1446	2351	1851	7174
No. of notices not complied with December 31st, 1932	201	200	204	139	744
*Includes Notices for Housing repairs :—					
Public Health Act	45	31	27	27	130
Housing Act	43	50	12	4	109
Notices not complied with include					
Nuisances	27	15	24	14	80
Overcrowded dwelling-houses ..	13	22	64	10	109
Van Dwellers	8	—	1	—	9
Housing repairs, Public Health Act	48	40	25	30	143
Housing repairs, Housing Act ..	38	50	15	4	107
Housing repairs, H.L.L. Byelaws	—	8	—	6	14
Insufficient drains	2	—	13	4	19
Insufficient water closets ..	27	31	41	38	137
Insufficient ashpits	19	10	15	20	64
†Workshops for liming	—	16	—	13	29
Sundry	19	8	6	—	33

† N.B. Notices issued in December, 1932.

WORK IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

Additional Water Closets, Drains, &c. (New work)

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS.
Water Closets	19	32	25	20	96
Pail Closets	1	—	—	—	1
Urinals	—	—	2	—	2
*New Cisterns in W.C.'s	312	254	600	484	1650
New pails in Pail Closets	3	—	—	—	3
New Soil Pipes	1	4	1	4	10
New cesspools	1	—	—	—	1
*Ashbins—					
Replacing Ashpits	358	236	678	637	1909
" worn-out bins	127	58	53	116	354
Connections to sewer	6	7	6	2	21
Intercepting traps	7	14	6	3	30
Drain traps	28	37	6	27	134
Inspection Chambers	17	31	12	11	71
Ventilating shafts	13	25	15	8	61
Fresh Air Inlets	2	4	1	2	9
Pipe drains, yards in length ..	340	1505	234	406	2485
Sanitary sinks and waste pipes ..	33	13	24	5	75
S.S. Water laid on	11	19	28	9	67

* The provision of flushing cisterns to water-closets and the substitution of ashbins for ashpits has during the year been completed in thirty-six streets in different parts of the Borough.

Repair Work.

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS.
Pail closets converted into water closets	—	1	—	—	1
Privies converted into W.C.'s ..	12	—	—	4	16
" " " Pail closets..	1	—	—	—	1
Waste water closets converted into water closets	1	—	6	4	11
Privies repaired	5	1	—	—	6
Water closets repaired	18	44	40	15	117
*W.C. pans fitted	90	66	73	136	365
" traps fitted	7	5	9	9	30
" flushing cisterns	78	49	67	66	260
Drain ventilating shafts	—	11	5	3	19
Soil pipes	—	—	—	1	1
Drains repaired	10	40	10	25	85
" cleared	72	48	62	44	226
Water closets cleared	5	14	30	11	60
Urinals tarred or cleansed	—	1	—	1	2
Sinks repaired	1	—	2	1	4
" fitted with waste pipes	6	1	7	1	15
Drains disconnected	1	4	4	10	19
New covers to inspection chambers	3	—	5	1	9
Stoppers fitted to rodding eyes ..	—	1	1	—	2
Houses newly drained	13	15	6	6	40
Yards repaved	19	25	34	4	82
Gas mains repaired	—	1	1	—	2
Rain water cisterns cleansed or filled in	—	1	—	4	5
*Includes pedestals	34	26	33	23	116

Other Nuisances.

Accumulations of refuse removed ..	6	11	11	19	47
Nuisances from keeping of animals or poultry abated	5	3	8	8	24
Ditch or cesspool cleansed	3	3	2	1	9
Unwholesome premises limewashed	216	113	215	107	651
Cellars emptied and cleansed	—	14	—	2	16
Sundry matters	10	18	12	17	57

Structures Dispensed with.

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS
Privies (replaced by W.C.'s) ..	9	2	2	—	13
Trough closets (replaced by W.Cs.)	—	—	1	4	5
Ashpits cut down and made into receptacles for ashbins	123	85	240	250	698
Ashpits dispensed with	100	46	114	131	391
W.C.'s	9	7	1	6	23
Washhouses	2	4	—	—	6

DRAIN TESTS.

234 drain tests were made, 94 where nuisances were alleged, 49 rat-infested premises, 4 on application for sanitary certificates, 32 for testing new drains, and 55 for testing outfall from drain. The number of premises involved being 233 houses, 3 factories, 5 retail shops, 2 public houses, 2 farms, and 1 Hairdresser's establishment.

In 90 of the tests, smoke was the agent used, in 42 drain grenades served, in 75 coloured water was applied, in 6 cases the drains were tested by rodding, in 20 cases the drains were flushed by water and in 1 case water was used for testing.

In 1 case drains were opened for examination under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

62 defects were found as a result of drain testing, these defects were satisfactorily remedied.

ALTERATIONS TO DRAINS.

58 notices of alterations to drains were received, and the necessary inspections made under the provisions of Section 41 and 42, of the Walsall Corporation Act, 1925.

WORK DONE UNDER SECTION 36, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT,
1875, IN DEFAULT—

INSUFFICIENT WATER CLOSETS AND ASHPITS.

The directions of the Health Committee where default was made in complying with notices for the provision of sufficient water closets and ashbins were carried into effect, by forwarding full particulars of the cases

to the Borough Surveyor, this resulted in the work being done under his direction at 22 properties, consisting of 76 houses as follows, viz. :—the water closet accommodation was made sufficient by (1) 21 water closets being fitted with flushing cisterns, 70 ashbins were supplied replacing ashpits or worn-out bins, at the expense of the owners.

HOUSES IMPROVED.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE.

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS
Houses repaired throughout under Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930 ..	9	12	6	—	27
Houses repaired throughout under Public Health Act	140	160	196	64	560
Lodging-houses repaired	—	—	—	5	5
Houses re-spouted	9	22	16	17	64
" whitewashed throughout ..	268	151	203	170	792
Verminous Houses Sprayed ..	6	15	21	6	48
Houses, sash cords fitted and windows repaired	9	5	14	1	29
" floors repaired	6	5	20	4	35
" other minor repairs	7	9	26	10	52
New Wash-houses	4	4	1	3	12
Wash-houses repaired	12	15	14	3	44
New Boilers and Fireboxes ..	11	1	10	3	25
Boilers and Fireboxes repaired ..	4	—	9	3	16
Number of Houses Improved.					
By repairs	454	379	502	277	1612
" improving w.c. and ashbin accommodation	721	546	1032	973	3272
" abatement of other nuisances ..	672	515	803	440	2430
TOTAL HOUSES IMPROVED	1847	1440	2337	1690	7314

Houses Closed or Demolished.

		No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS
Closed	Voluntarily ..	—	1	4	4	9
	By Order Housing Act, 1925 ..	4	2	4	—	10
	Ditto 1930 ..	17	13	1	16	47
	Total closed ..	21	16	9	20	66
Demolished	Voluntarily ..	—	5	5	6	16
	By Order Housing Act, 1925 ..	6	—	7	1	14
	Ditto 1930 ..	16	1	—	2	19
	Total demolished ..	22	6	12	9	49

The attention of 6 owners was called to the requirements of Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1925, relative to the absence of owner's name from rent book.

Overcrowding Abated.

		No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS.
Houses vacated .. ..	..	18	26	20	7	71
No. of inmates reduced ..	..	11	12	31	3	57
Total ..	..	29	38	51	10	128

**INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST
(RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.**

No application has been received during the year, the certificate last issued under these Acts was in 1928.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS AT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS.
Rooms limewashed	—	8	2	61	71
Ventilation provided	—	1	—	—	1
New water closets	2	7	2	3	14
Water closets repaired	1	4	—	1	6
Privies repaired	2	—	—	—	2
Flushing cisterns fitted or repaired ..	—	3	—	—	3
Water closets—screening provided	—	2	—	1	3
Water closets, etc., limed and cleansed	—	1	—	—	1
Drains cleared or improved	—	3	2	4	9
Other defects remedied	—	1	1	2	4
Total ..	5	30	7	72	114

OUTWORKERS' HOMES.

Twenty-eight lists from manufacturers in the Borough and others from Birmingham, Westminster and St. Pancras were received containing 50 names; 7 persons were employed in 4 other districts, viz.:—Yeovil, Worcester, Slough and Abingdon.

The nature of the work and the number of persons employed were, viz.:

Trades.	No. of Lists	Contractors	OUTWORKERS.	
			Male	Female.
Clothing	25	2	14	17
Chains	3	—	3	—
Cart-gear (including buckles)	5	—	1	6

Each outworker was visited, the home being found in a satisfactory state.

No infectious disease has occurred in an outworker's home during the past year.

PREMISES UNDER REGULAR INSPECTION.

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	TOTALS.
Cowkeepers (Wholesale)	6	—	—	1	7
" (Purveyors of Milk) ..	12	8	—	2	22
Purveyors of Milk—					
Retail	21	13	14	20	68
Milk Shops	3	9	9	9	30
Purveyors of Milk from other dis- tricts selling Milk in the Borough	—	—	—	—	22
Wholesale (sterilizing factories) ..	1	3	2	—	6
Pasteurisers	—	2	—	—	2
Grade A Bottlers	—	2	—	—	2
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)					
Bottlers	—	—	1	—	1
Grade A Dealers	9	5	4	7	25
Bakehouses—factory	4	8	11	12	35
" workshop	6	3	10	7	26
Bakers and Confectioners' Shops	9	25	10	35	79
Slaughter-houses—registered ..	2	—	3	1	6
" licensed	5	—	5	9	19
Butchers' Shops	25	13	38	56	132
Ice-cream Shops	37	49	17	76	179
Fried Fish Shops	27	17	33	31	108
Fishmongers' Shops	3	3	2	8	16
Grocers' Shops	17	8	23	56	104
Green Grocers' & Fruiterers' Shops	12	20	42	41	115
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, Dining Rooms etc.	2	5	6	16	29
General (Food) Shops (Small Businesses)	86	149	242	173	650
Houses-let-in-lodgings	—	8	—	13	21
Common Lodging Houses	—	1	1	7	9
Workshops	19	66	44	130	259
Outworkers' homes	1	4	6	12	23
Rag and Bone Dealers	—	—	2	—	2
Hide and Skin Depot	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	308	421	525	722	1,998

REGISTERED PREMISES WHERE REPAIRS HAVE BEEN CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

FACTORIES. Sanitary accommodation has been improved at 13 factories, as follows:—Six additional water closets provided, 4 water closets repaired, 2 water closets fitted with flushing cisterns, the water closets at 3 factories have been screened. Other improvements include, viz.;—Drainage systems at 5 factories overhauled and new drains laid, at 3 factories nuisance abated by removal of accumulations of refuse.

WORKSHOPS. At 5 workshops new water closets provided, 1 water closet repaired and 1 drain cleared, 77 workrooms have been whitewashed and cleansed.

LODGING HOUSES. Five houses repaired throughout, in 3 others, minor repairs effected, 19 houses limewashed throughout, 2 cases of overcrowding abated, 2 water closets repaired, 1 flushing cistern repaired, and 1 water closet and 2 sets of drains cleared and made satisfactory, 7 ashbins supplied. At 1 house the occupier has abated nuisance from fowl keeping.

FRIED FISH SHOPS. In six shops the open type pans for frying have been replaced by pans of modern type to the improvement of the rooms generally. There are now 11 fishfryers only who have an open type pan in use.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE. The yard at a licensed slaughter-house has been re-paved with concrete.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

CONTRAVENTIONS. 12 cautions have been given, viz.:—(1) exposing meat for sale on a market stall not suitably screened, (2) name and address of person selling meat not legibly painted or inscribed on stall in some conspicuous position, (3) carrying meat and not wearing washable head covering, (4) failing to give notice of slaughter, and (5) a van in a dirty condition used for carrying meat. In each case, following the caution, the person concerned was kept under observation with a view to further proceedings if the offence was repeated, but in no case have summary proceedings been necessary.

NOTICES RECEIVED.

Notices of intended slaughter have been received as follows:—Two

butchers gave notice "to slaughter at regular hours on fixed days each week," in 1939 cases "3 hours" notice of intention to slaughter was received (included in this number were 351 notices for "Sunday" slaughter). 443 notices of slaughter were received from pig-feeders, 87 at private premises and the remainder at slaughterhouses. In 15 cases where slaughter took place on private premises, the pig feeders were informed by letter that any further slaughtering of pigs on their behalf must be carried out at a recognised slaughterhouse.

37 notices were received of immediate slaughter necessary owing to accidental injury, etc., and 45 notices of disease were received after slaughter. Examinations of carcasses at slaughterhouses were, viz. : Cattle 4,827, calves 1,779, swine 10,460, sheep and lambs 24;363 total, 41,429 carcasses.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Mr. Miner has been responsible for meat inspection generally ; Mr. Saville has regularly visited the 6 slaughterhouses in the Bloxwich Ward and the 1 slaughterhouse in Harden Ward, and inspected the meat dressed there.

In addition to examinations at slaughterhouses, Mr. Miner reports that he has inspected the following meat or other foods at shops or stores during the year, viz. :—

English Sheep Carcasses	274
" Calf	110
" Pig	132
" Beef	272 quarters.
" " (Joints)	3
" " (Tongues)	7
" " (Heads)	7
" Mutton (Joints)	5
" Lamb	1 leg.
Bacon	85 fitches.
Hams	24
Imported Sheep carcasses	366
" Calf	1
" Beef	154 quarters.
" Mutton (Joints)	400 lbs.
" Beef (Joints)	40 lbs.

Sheep carcasses examined for Caseous
Lymphadenitis—

From Argentine	725
From W. Australia	550
From New Zealand	2513
	—
Total Sheep examined for Caseous Lymphadenitis	3,788
	—
Total Sheep found to be affected	Nil.

Among other foods examined are livers kidneys, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, canned foods, etc.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD DESTROYED.

TUBERCULOUS.

BOVINE.—21 carcasses and all organs, 52 heads, 112 pieces of Beef and trimmings, 455 sets of Lungs, 131 Livers, 307 other organs.

PIGS.—10 Carcasses, 90 Heads, 117 sets of Fry, and 2 livers, 1 piece of Pork, 164 other organs.

OTHER DISEASES, UNSOUND, ETC.

Bovine.—9 Carcasses and all organs, 2 Heads, 5 pieces of Beef, 65 sets of Lungs, 709 Livers, 63 other organs.

PIGS.—8 Carcasses and all organs, 1 Head, 2 pieces of Pork, 20 sets of Fry, 30 Livers, 12 sets of Lungs, 6 other organs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—40 Carcasses and all organs, 6 pieces of Mutton, 1 piece of Lamb, 1534½ Livers, 11 Plucks, 5 sets Lungs.

IMPORTED MEAT.—25lbs. pigs brains, 400 lbs mutton joints. 33 lbs. beef.

IMPORTED BACON.—117 lbs.

HAKE.—84 lbs.

HADDOCK.—70 lbs.

POTATOES.—1,904 lbs.

Canned Goods.

FISH.—15 tins.	MEAT.—24 tins.	TOMATOES.—426 tins.
FRUIT.—349 tins.	CONDENSED MILK.—519 tins.	
OTHER FOODS.—19 tins.		

Summary of Weight.**English Meat.**

BOVINE, Tuberculous	27,051 lbs.	} 31,719½ lbs.
PIGS, "	.. ..	4,668½ "
BOVINE, Other Diseases	16,823 lbs.	} 23,604 lbs.
PIGS, "	.. ..	1,465 "
SHEEP, "	.. ..	5,316 "

Imported Meat.

	.. ..	575 lbs.	575 lbs.
OTHER FOODS. Fish	.. ..	154 lbs.	} 4,461½ lbs.
Potatoes	.. ..	1,904 "	
Canned Goods	.. ..	2,403½ "	

Total 60,360 lbs.

With but few exceptions, these Unsound Foods were destroyed in the incinerator at the Public Works Depot, Wolverhampton Street.

The total weight of food destroyed was nearly 27 tons, of this, 91.65 per cent. by weight were English carcasses, meat, livers, lungs, etc., inspected at time of slaughter, 57.34 per cent. being affected with Tuberculosis and 42.66 per cent. with other diseases. Imported meat to the extent of 0.95 per cent., and other foodstuffs, such as fish, fruit, rabbits, eggs, canned goods, etc., equalling 7.40 per cent., make the total. Notices of disease in English carcasses observed during slaughter (as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations) were received in 45 cases only, the bulk of foodstuffs was surrendered to the Sanitary Inspectors for destruction at time of inspection; no formal seizure was made.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

209 articles were obtained in the year and were submitted as samples to the Public Analyst; of these 108 articles selected from purchases of small lots of goods (generally groceries) were submitted to the Analyst informally, and 101 samples, including 96 milk, were taken formally under the Act.

See Public Analyst's report.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Information as to dealers in designated milks and results of examinations of milk are given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Four samples of eggs have been submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act, no contravention by exposure of eggs with the mark of origin removed has been found.

Three samples of apples were purchased from imported apples exposed for sale not bearing indication of country of origin, 1 from a shopkeeper, and 2 from stallholders in Walsall Market. In each case the dealer was cautioned by letter.

A notice was circulated to all fruiterers, stallholders. etc., with reference to the marking of Imported Fresh Apples, and Raw Tomatoes on exposure for sale. A handbill was also distributed to shopkeepers with reference to the marking of Imported Butter.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACTS, 1928 AND 1931.

A circular letter dated 12th May, 1932, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries relative to protecting the National Mark against improper use by unauthorised persons has received close attention, and the suggestions of the Ministry have been followed; no case of improper use of the National Mark has been found in the Borough.

THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925 (CATTLE.)

No case of Tuberculosis has been notified during the year.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE.

One thousand and fifty-nine visits have been made to food stores, food shops, etc., to which the requirements of Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1925, apply. Several contraventions of the Section were found and remedial measures were obtained by:—

- (a) At a shop where the food was stored in a sleeping room, the sale of food was given up.
- (b) At one shop the door of ventilating passage between the water closet and store room was re-hung; at another shop direct communication between the water closet and the store room was cut off.
- (c) At 2 shops the drains were overhauled and repaired, and
- (d) In 6 cases interior walls and ceilings were whitewashed, cleansed or purified.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

SAMPLES.—5 samples of Fertilisers and 3 of Feeding Stuffs have been obtained informally, and the Agricultural Analyst has certified that each sample is genuine. For particulars of Analyses see Analyst's report.

On no occasion have I been required to take action as "official sampler."

The requirements of Section 6 of the Act, with respect to the furnishing of a Statutory Statement with any Fertiliser or Feeding Stuff when sold by retail, have been generally complied with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

FISH FRYERS.

There are now 108 Fishfryers in the Borough. Three additional businesses have been established with the consent of the Health Committee at viz.:—No. 21 George Street, No. 57, Wolverhampton Road, and No. 91, Bentley Lane.

In seven cases applications for consent were refused, representations objecting to the establishing of the business were made by persons residing within a radius of 250 yards of the proposed premises, and in 2 of the cases the premises were quite unsuitable for the trade of a fish fryer.

There are only three other premises in the Borough where an offensive trade is established, viz.:—2 rag and Bone Dealers and 1 Hide and Skin Depot.

The premises are inspected regularly and in the main are kept in a sanitary state.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Throughout the year attention has been given to all known cases of rat or mice infestation in the Borough of Walsall.

By arrangement with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor immediate information is sent to me of infestations at Sewage Disposal Works, Rubbish Tips and Sewers. Further, the Secretaries of allotments on notifying the presence of rats or mice on any of the plots, or in the huts or sheds belonging to plot holders are supplied with suitable poison baits (Red Squill Biscuits) or with traps on loan until the infestation ceases.

At the principal sewage disposal works, the workmen frequently have a rat crusade with ferrets and dogs and the number of rats is kept at a minimum by their action, while at the smaller disposal works baits are laid under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector by the workman in charge.

There has never to my knowledge, in the past 10 years, been any serious rat infestation at Rubbish Tips, a few stray rats may be seen at intervals. The tips are well consolidated, and any signs of infestation in the tip face or surface would be quickly noticed.

Laying of baits in sewers is carried out at irregular periods, and during "Rat Week" the Sanitary Inspectors found in manholes treated about a month earlier, the bulk of the poison had disappeared but a few baits remained unconsumed.

During National Rat Week, 7th to 12th of November, 1932, the routine adopted during previous years was again followed, viz.:—Advertisements in the “Walsall Observer” and the “Walsall Times,” and a page in “Better Health,” November issue, (1,000 copies circularised), Posters at Public buildings, etc., letters to chemists and ironmongers, to which they responded by making a special display of rat poisons and traps.

Only five persons applied for advice or assistance, four householders, and the proprietor of a factory where Hessian bags or sacks are made. This I think indicates that the Borough is practically free from rats or mice.

Four thousand two hundred red squill biscuits were laid at sewage disposal works, sewers, and in selected portions of the Public Parks, under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector, and 6,400 similar baits were supplied to secretaries of allotments with printed instructions as to their use, and these were in turn distributed to 260 individual plot holders (there are upwards of 2,700 plots in the Borough).

The results have been quite satisfactory. Allotment secretaries have reported that either dead rats or mice have been found, or otherwise no live rats or mice seen since the baits were taken.

410 visits were made during the year for rat infestations.

In conclusion, I would again comment on the freedom from rat or mice infestation which this Borough maintains.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

INSPECTIONS—BOATS.

Number of Boats inspected	35
Number of Boats conforming with Acts and Regulations ..	30
Number of Boats with one or more infringements ..	5

NATURE OF INFRINGEMENT.

Certificate not identifying owner with boat	3
Dilapidations	1
Painting	1
Total ..	5

Infringements remedied	5
--------------------------------	---

Remedial measures for contraventions were obtained by issuing a "Blue Notice" form.

No case of Infectious Disease has been found on the boats

OCCUPANTS.

Number of Men on Boats	..	..	..	..	..	56
Number of Women on Boats	..	..	..	..	..	27
Number of Children on Boats—						
under 5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	12
over 5 and under 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	21

The total registered accommodation on the 35 boats was for 124 adults, and the total number occupying equalled $99\frac{1}{2}$ adults.

16 boats had fore-cabins, 14 of which were in use as sleeping places.

The condition of the boats may be classified as : 29 good, 5 fair, and 1 poor.

The occupants appeared to be in good health.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS ETC.

The Theatres and Cinemas have each been visited several times during the year, and at an inspection made on the 29th June, 1932, by the special Sub-Committee of the Council, were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISINFECTION OF BEDDING, ETC.

The "Thresh" steam disinfecter was used for disinfecting the following articles, viz. :—

Beds	..	..	..	107
Bolsters	..	..	..	50
Pillows	..	..	..	228
Blankets	..	..	..	156
Sheets	..	..	..	131
Counterpanes	..	..	..	51
Other Articles	..	..	..	315
				—
Totals	..	..	..	1,038
				—

No. of days Disinfectant was used	40
No. of persons supplied with Lime Brushes	564
No. of persons supplied with Lime	807
No. of persons supplied with Disinfectants	669

INFECTED HOUSES, DECEMBER 31st, 1932.

	No. 1 Dis.	No. 2 Dis.	No. 3 Dis.	No. 4 Dis.	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	2	4
Pneumonia	2	2	5	3	12
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	4	2	7	5	18

MILEAGE IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS CASES.

Light Van	6,554 miles
Ambulance (Hospital Street)	2,413 miles

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Act under which Proceedings were taken.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	REMARKS.
Walsall Corporation Act, 1930, Section 106.	Tents, vans, sheds, or similar structures used for human habitation placed or kept on land situate within the Borough of Walsall without the previous approval of the Corporation. On land situate in:— Darlaston Road (1 person) Willenhall Lane, Bloxwich (2) Miner Street (1)	Summonses heard 16th February, 1932, against the van dwellers at Darlaston Road and Willenhall Lane, and after several adjournments the van dwellers removed from the district and the summonses were withdrawn on 5th April, 1932. The Miner Street van dweller was summoned on 8th July, 1932, this person having already been fined 10/- the Justices twice adjourned the case on a promise of removal by the defendant, and on

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Act under which Proceedings were taken.	NATURE OF OFFENCE	REMARKS.
Housing Act, 1930	3 defendants. Non-compliance with Notices of Demolition Orders Operative requiring each tenant to quit the house in his occupation. Nos. 22, 23, High Street, Walsall, and No. 23, Peal Street.	August 12th inflicted a fine of £1. The defendant shortly afterwards left the district. Order made to quit the houses within 28 days.
Public Health Act, 1875 Section 91. Housing Act, 1925 Section 12.	Not abating nuisance. Defective floors, at No. 82, Thorpe Road. Letting or permitting to be occupied a house whilst a closing Order was in force in respect thereof. No. 68, Lower Rusahll Street.	Order made to abate nuisance withing 14 days and fined £1. Owner fined £2.
Housing Act, 1925. Section 11 (3).	2 defendants. Non-compliance with Notices of Closing Orders operative requiring each tenant to quit the house in his occupation. Nos. 67, and Nos. 2-3, in 9 Court, Lower Rushall Street.	Summons against occupier was withdrawn. Orders made to quit the houses within 21 days.
Public Health Act, 1875. Section 91.	Not abating a nuisance. Defective brickjoints and spoutings. Nos. 19, 21, Foster Street, Blakenall.	The hearing on 5th August, 1932, was adjourned for 7 days and on 12th August an order for abatement within 21 days was made, with costs (8/6).

PETROLEUM SPIRIT IN SEWER.

In May, a serious and dangerous nuisance resulted from leakage of petroleum spirit from underground tanks at a filling station into a defective drain connecting to the sewer, the effects were noticeable some 200 yards distant from the station. Prompt attention was given to the nuisance, to tanks, pump connections, and drain, the premises and sewer were kept under observation for some weeks for ensuring satisfactory completion of repairs, and for such additional work as was necessary for preventing a recurrence of the nuisance.

HOUSES NOT DRAINED TO SEWER, AND NUMBER OF
PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS THEREAT.

WARD.	No. of HOUSES NOT DRAINED TO SEWER	No. of PRIVIES.	No. of PAIL CLOSETS.
BLOXWICH ..	111	81	2
LEAMORE ..	29	14	—
HARDEN	155	64	38
BIRCHILLS ..	54	12	7
HATHERTON ..	60	43	6
PADDOCK ..	59	28	10
BRIDGE	—	—	—
PLECK	16	11	1
CALDMORE	27	9	9
PALFREY	17	10	1
TOTALS ..	528	272	74

CONCLUSION.

Considerable sanitary progress has been made during the year, the quality of structural work for housing and other repairs being more than maintained. The standard of comfort in dwelling-houses is gradually being raised, sanitary amenities in factories, workshops, and workplaces considerably improved, and wholesome and cleanly conditions secured in the production, preparation, storage, and transport of foodstuffs.

While the gross insanitary conditions so noticeable in the early years of the present century are, thanks to the Council and Health Committee, no longer to be found, much remains to be done in the work of Slum Clearance, the reconditioning of houses erected prior to 1890, and in the further improving of all conditions in connection with preparation, and sale of food stuffs, particularly meat and milk or their products.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health

Committee for their kindness and support in dealing with the many problems arising during enforcement of Health Statutes.

I wish to add a word of commendation for the manner in which the Sanitary Inspectors and Clerks have loyally discharged their various duties, and also my appreciation of the help given to me by the Chief Officials during the year under review.

Yours obediently,

ARTHUR T. HUBBLE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

24th February, 1933.

REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC ANALYST.

**For the year ended 31st December, 1932, on the
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928, and
the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1932. 209 samples were submitted to me for analysis during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. All the samples were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

108 samples were purchased without the formalities of the Acts.

101 samples were purchased with the formalities of the Acts.

The following table gives the comparative figures for England and Wales, and the Borough's.

Year.	No. of samples of Food and Drugs analysed per 100,000 of population.		
	England and Wales	Boroughs	Walsall
1930	3.6	4.2	2.4
1931	3.4	3.1	2.1
1932	Not available	Not Available	2.0

Table A gives particulars of the 209 samples.

In the previous years, 1931 and 1930, 218 and 233 samples, respectively, were submitted.

Table A.

Description.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated
Milk	96	7
Butter	39	1
Jam	9	—
Sausage	3	—
Mince-meat	1	—
Cheese	3	—
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk (Sweetened) ..	2	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk (Unsweetened) ..	4	1
Condensed Full Cream Milk (Sweetened)	1	—
Cream	6	—
Tinned Cream	1	—
Lemon Juice	1	—
Vegetable Fat	1	—
Essence of Vanilla	1	—
Margarine	2	—
Mixed Spice	1	—
Honey	2	—
Prunes	2	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	—
Tomato Catsup	1	—
Raisins	3	—
Peas	1	—
Sultanas	2	—
Apricots	2	—
Currants	3	—
Pepper	3	—
Vinegar	1	—
Pickles	7	—
Candied Peel	1	—
Lard	4	—
Coffee	1	—
Coffee and Chickory Extract	1	—
Mixed Dried Fruit	2	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—

4.30% of the samples were adulterated. The percentages of adulteration for 1931, 1930 and 1929, were 1.37%, .43%, and 2.08% respectively.

MILK.

96 samples were submitted of which 7, equivalent to 7.29%, were adulterated. The percentages of adulteration for 1931, 1930, and 1929 were 2.17%, 1.0%, and 4.9% respectively.

The average composition of the 96 samples was as follows :—

Solids not fat	..	..	..	..	8.81%
Fat	..	..	..	..	3.55%
Total Solids	..	..	..	..	12.36%

Table B gives particulars of the adulterated samples :—

Table B.

Sample No.	Nature of Adulteration.	Result
33	Deficiency of Cream, 3.3%	} Each case considered by Health Committee. Vendors severely cautioned by letter.
34	Added Water, .9%	
120	Deficiency of Cream, 3.3%	
124	" " 2.3%	
126	" " 5.0%	
159	" " 3.3%	
202	" " 6.6%	

CONDENSED UNSWEETENED FULL CREAM MILK.

4 samples were submitted, 3 samples were genuine. Sample Number 72 was 3.3% deficient in fat, which was probably caused by there being a shortage of Milk in the tin, which when, diluted to the required volume would show a reduced amount of Fat.

LEMON JUICE.

1 sample was submitted which was genuine, although it had a musty taste and smell.

BUTTER.

39 samples were submitted. 1 sample was adulterated with particles of toasted bread which were no doubt added to the butter by using a dirty knife. In other respects the sample was genuine. No sample contained preservatives.

MARGARINE.

2 samples were submitted. Both were genuine and contained no preservatives.

SAUSAGE.

3 samples were submitted. All were genuine. Samples Nos. 79 and 156 contained no preservatives. Sample No. 142 contained 259.2 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.

CREAM.

6 samples were submitted. All were genuine.

Table C gives the analyses of the 6 genuine samples of cream.

Table C.

Sample No.	Fat.	Boric Acid.
55	47.3%	Nil
56	21.0%	"
94	56.1%	"
103	20.86%	"
137	50.0%	"
145	49.0%	"

Sample 103 was labelled "Pure Thick Cream." A cream containing only 20.86% of fat must be regarded as one of very poor quality, and, in my opinion, it was wrongly labelled with the intention of deceiving the public. Good fresh cream usually contains from 40% to 55% of fat.

TINNED CREAM.

One sample submitted was labelled, "In richness and taste equals fresh cream." This sample contained only 22.0% of fat: another case of false labelling with the intention of deceiving the public.

At present there is no legal standard fixing the minimum amount of fat in cream, and I suggest that the Ministry of Health should consider the advisability of adopting the standards set out below, or some modification of them.

All cream to be labelled as follows:—

This cream contains not less than 20% of Fat.

" " " 30% "

" " " 40% "

JAM.

9 samples were submitted. All were genuine. 3 samples contained no preservatives. Table D gives the amounts of preservatives (Sulphur Dioxide) in 6 samples.

Table D.

Number.	Nature.	Parts of Sulphur Dioxide per Million.
21	Strawberry Jam	22.4
46	Blackcurrant Jam	25.6
64	Raspberry Jam	35.2
91	" "	6.4
107	Blackcurrant Jam	32.0
112	Strawberry Jam	25.6

DRIED FRUIT.

14 samples were submitted. All were genuine. All samples contained the preservative, Sulphur Dioxide. Table E gives the amounts of preservatives present.

Table E.

Sample No.	Parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million.
15	38.4
18	32.0
67	204.8
71	96.0
75	960.0
108	57.6
150	57.6
166	160.0
170	195.2
175	57.6
185	640.0
186	371.2
193	64.0
194	32.0

PICKLES.

7 samples were submitted. All were genuine and contained no preservatives.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

24 eggs were submitted for examination under The Merchandise Marks Act. They were all free from any signs of foreign marking.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, 8 samples were submitted as follows:—

Basic Slag	..	..	..	..	2
Sulphate of Potash	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Ammonia		..	..	..	1
Nitrate of Soda..	..	..	..	..	1
Meat and Bone Meal	..	..	..	..	1
Biscuit Meal with Meat		..	..	..	1
Sharpes ..	..	..	..	..	1

All samples were genuine.

(Signed) FRANK E. THOMPSON,

A.R.C.S., F.I.C.,

Public Analyst.

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